JUNE 23, 1945

# SATURDAY NIGHT

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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE FRONT PAGE

## Those Share Pushers

HAVING very vividly in mind a great number of interviews which have taken place in our editorial offices between members of our financial department staff and victims of the high-pressure salesmanship of various agents engaged in the distribution of the less promising types of mining "securities", we have little inclination to doubt the claims of American regulatory authorities, that immense sums have been extracted by Canadian salesmen from American purchasers in exchange for very poor mining prospects. And we have little inclination also to dispute the claims of these American authorities, that the laws of certain Canadian provinces lack one protective device which the American laws provide, and which might well be provided here. This is the requirement of a declaration stating the amount of money, out of the purchase price, which will go into the treasury of the company for purposes of development.

On the other hand, we doubt whether even the adoption of this sound and reasonable requirement would preserve any large proportion of the money now being thrown away, by both Canadians and Americans, on relatively worthless mining projects whose sole purpose is to enrich the distributing agency. There is today an enormous amount of money saved up in the hands of people who have no experience in the management of it and no knowledge of the essentials of sound investment or reasonable speculation. Most of these people are quite unlikely to be impressed by the information that only five per cent, or none at all, of the price which they pay is going into the company treasury. They buy their stocks as they back their horses, on the tips given them by glib-tongued touts who assure them that the mine, like the horse, is sure to win. They are even more susceptible to the mining tout than to the racing tout, because they know that only one horse can win in a given race, whereas they think that any number of mines can prove successful. How to protect these people, while at the same time avoiding the destruction of the free speculative market which is essential to the progress of the mining industry, it is very hard to say. So far as the methods of salesmanship are confined to printed material it is easy to regulate them, but the verbal assurances given over the telephone (local or international) and in personal interviews leave no record behind except in the memory of the victim, and are extremely difficult to control.

The current drive against Canadian share-peddlers by the American authorities seems likely to be motivated by the very strong American desire to secure Canada's ratification of the new extradition treaty, which our Parliament has so far refused to accept. The objects of that treaty are praiseworthy, but the principle which it adopts for promoting them appears dangerous. Extradition treaties have in the past been confined to dealing with crimes about which there is little difference of definition between the pact-making countries. Murder, defalcation, and "heinous" crimes in general afford no difficulty. But there is room for wide difference of opinion as to what constitutes a crime in the offering or selling of a share of stock; and the proposition that any person under the jurisdiction of Canada may be extradited to California because he has offered a Californian a share of stock in a manner which the California law forbids but the law of the Canadian province does not forbid is a very far-reaching one.

## Women's Careers

WE BELIEVE that this weekly is performing a useful task in placing before the young women of Canada the information concerning the careers open to womanhood in the modern world, which is contained in the series of articles by Lillian D. Millar now in process of publication. A few years ago the list of such careers would have been so short as hardly to justify a series; today it is so long that we have had to exercise considerable discrimination in order to restrict the articles to those careers which will appeal to a fairly large number of young Canadian women. There is indeed hardly anything now in the economic sphere that a woman cannot do if she is determined that it is what she wants to do and is fitted for. In the choice of the career so much depends upon the character and aptitudes of the entrant. A mere feeling that "I should like to be a librarian", unaccompanied by any accurate idea of what the work and position and contacts and opportunities of a librarian are like, is a most inadequate guide. We hope that these articles will help many young women towards a better based judgment.

Photo by Lagerquist

**Whether or not a better world can be created depends on the generation to which these graduates belong.**

*(See University Convocation story, pages four and five)*

## FEATURES IN THIS ISSUE


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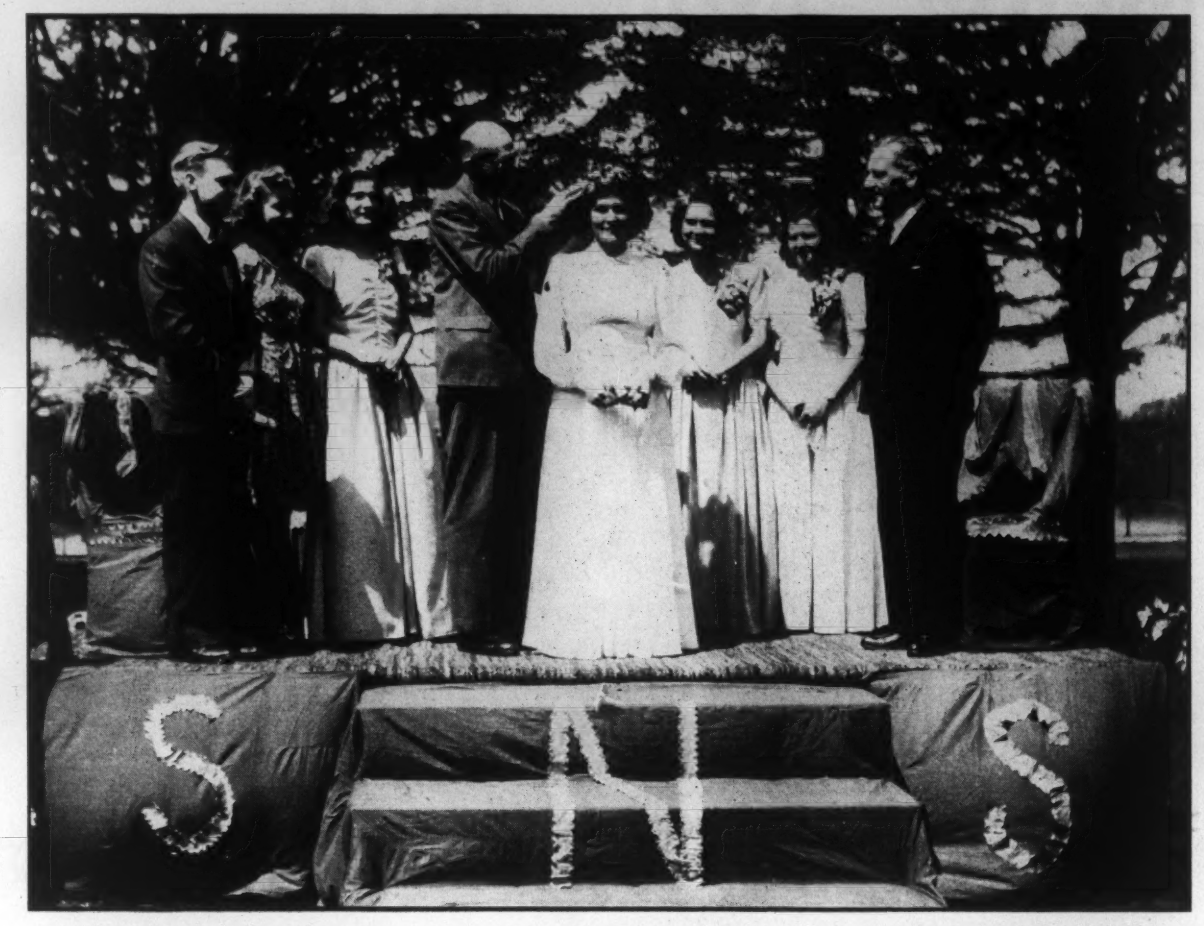
## For Better Debates

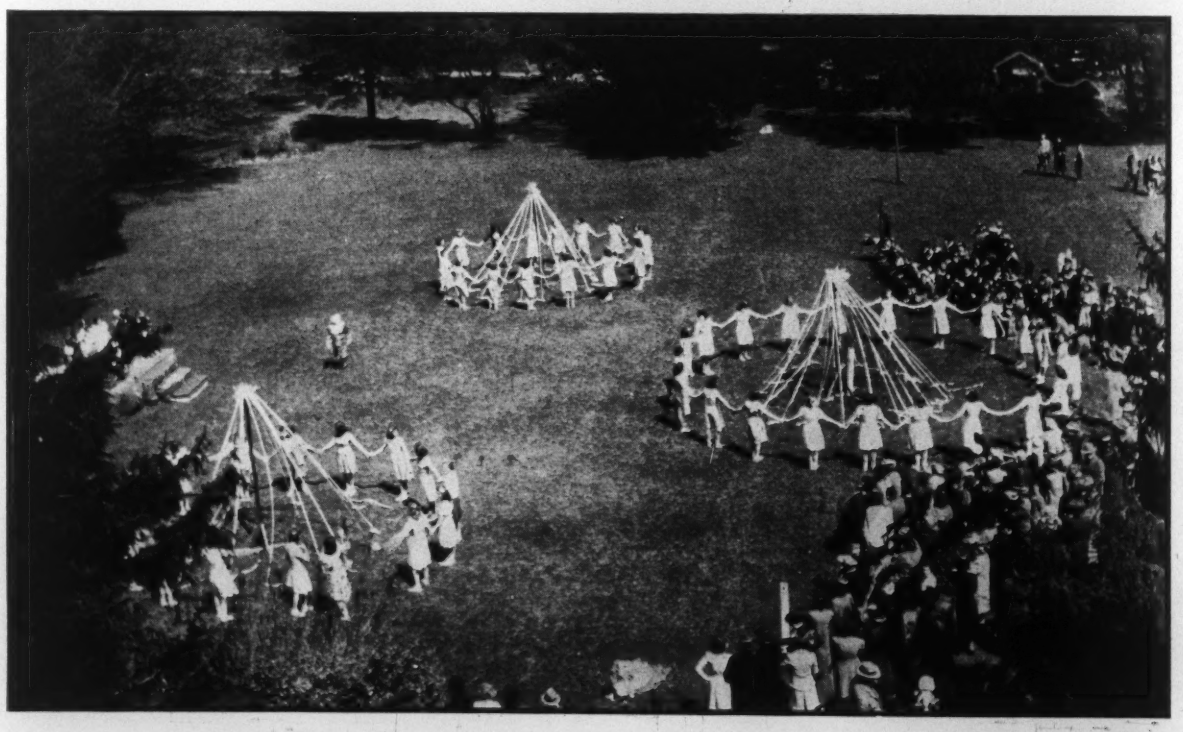
WE ANTICIPATE a very great improvement in the quality of the debates in the next session of Parliament. Mr. Graydon during the last two years has done excellent work in a position of extreme difficulty, having to function as House Leader with the party leader out of the House, and with a former party leader, considerably his senior, still sitting in it and occasionally hewing his own line. Mr. Diefenbaker and Mr. Green gave him consistently good support, but there were not enough industrious Conservatives at Ottawa to do the job well.

That is all changed. The party leader is now in the House, and while we do not expect to see him shine in the give-and-take of parliamentary repartee, he will be available for the solid pronouncements, and his tactical good judgment will have a constant influence on the party decisions. Mr. J. M. Macdonnell should be a most

*(Continued on Page Three)*



Stratford, Ontario, boasts an Avon River and many of its streets and place names have Shakespearean associations. Annual crowning of the May Queen at the Stratford Normal School is another picturesque custom associated with the Merrie England of an earlier day. This year's Queen, the 25th to date, was Miss Ruth Middleton, who was crowned by W. Angus Dickson, former Liberal M.P.P. Left to right, John Cook, valedictorian; Miss Eunice Pollex, 1944 Queen; Miss Francis, attendant; Mr. Dickson; the May Queen; Miss Beth Nichols and Miss Elizabeth McKay, attendants; Dr. H. Bowers, principal of Stratford Normal School.



After the ceremony, girl students danced to English folk tunes against the exquisite setting of smooth green lawns. Training was given by Miss Edith M. Cottle, Directress of Physical Education of the school. Judging from the smiling group of teachers-in-training (below) education is not at all a gloomy affair.

# DEAR MR. EDITOR

## If Canada Refused These People the Action Was Ill-Conceived

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN your issue of May 19 you refer to "pre-war terror shiploads of Jews wandering around the oceans trying to find a port which would let them land," and you go on to say that "if none of these were rejected at a Canadian port it was merely because they knew so well that they would be rejected that they did not even bother to apply."

The several hundred German Jews who chartered the S.S. St Louis and crossed the Atlantic in 1939 were refused entry into the United States by that government. They thereupon applied for admission into Canada and Cuba, and were refused by both countries. It is incorrect therefore to imply, as you do, that Canada did not refuse to accept them.

May I remind you that the outcome of the St Louis cruise—after rejection by the United States, Canada, and Cuba—was that Great Britain, France and Holland agreed to take the refugee passengers between them.

It was very greatly to the credit of these countries that they gave asylum to these people at such a time, and on the other hand it reflects upon the humanity of the three countries of the American continent that they refused to allow them to enter.

I happened to be in Boulogne, the French channel port, when the French quota of these refugees had arrived en route to Paris. They were not poverty-stricken, ill-educated Jews of the small shopkeeping kind, with which every American and Canadian city is familiar. They were educated people, well dressed and clearly of considerable means. Judging by their appearance, and conversation, as far as I could catch it, they appeared to be professional people and the best class of business people.

Refugees of this type have done a great deal in Britain in establishing new industries, and it is a great pity they were refused admission into Canada, for here too they would have brought their manufacturing knowledge and their professional skill, and their capital, and the country would have been the gainer.

Canada should cease being an echo of her southern neighbour—as she so often is—and should act on her own judgment. What may be good or ill for the United States may not be the same for Canada. Apparently because the United States rejected the St Louis passengers that was regarded by Ottawa as sufficient reason for her acting likewise, without further enquiry. Had further investigation been made it would have been found that these people were the very kind that any country would be glad to have.

*Vancouver, B.C.* H. E. ARNOLD

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### Warranted Rebuke

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

PRESS reports tell us that some reverend gentleman let loose the other day before a "religious" meeting in Toronto warning against the spread of bilingualism in Canada "from coast to coast." So what? Isn't it a fact that French is with us for all time, based on rights voluntarily given by our forefathers to Canadians of Quebec Province, most of whose families have been in Canada much longer than the rest of us? Then what good, in heaven's name, can come from keeping alive the flames of racial and language prejudices?

There are many thousands in Quebec Province competent in the use of both French and English. When it is realized that outside Quebec there is a mere handful who can attempt to converse in French, isn't it a shameful reflection on an educational system that prevents citizens elsewhere from enjoying advantages which are available in Quebec?

Here we are, in a so-called enlightened age, fighting for all the freedoms and encouraging the learning of Spanish and Portuguese on account of the importance of South-American markets. And still there are those who raise their voices against a language which is more important to us than any other; the French language, an official language of Canada and the mother-tongue of nearly one-third of all Canadians.

Let us face the facts. Let us get down to some practical program towards our common goal of understanding, unity and nationhood. Let us be patriots and Christians and stop taking leaves out of Hitler's book.

*Toronto, Ont.* U.-OF-T. GRAD.
(who can't speak French.)

•

### Concerning Dr. Whitton

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

WITH a persistency worthy of a better cause Miss Charlotte Whitton returns again and again to her attacks on the Family Allowance measure.

In her latest letter she admits she was four hundred over the mark in regard to the personnel required for its enforcement. However, she takes the Government's estimate of $4,300,000 as the annual cost of its administration. She points out that this represents an increase in the public debt of $125,000,000, since it would take the latter amount invested at current rates of interest to produce the former income.

Now as we understand, it is the Government's intention to pay this cost of administration out of ordinary revenue. Therefore, it will not necessarily mean the addition of $1 to the public debt.

Would it not have been simpler and more easily understood if Miss Whitton had stated that the payment of $4,300,000.00 by the twelve million people of Canada would have called for an average per capita tax of approximately 35 cents. The sacrifice of a movie or a package of cigarettes once a year would take care of that.

*Winnipeg, Man.* W. S. NEWMAN

•

### Moving Memorial

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THE Canadian National Railway and the Canadian Pacific Railway can do the Dominion of Canada a great service by re-naming their sleeping, dining and parlor cars after the heroes of the World War II.

In each of the re-named cars should be an oil painting of the hero named, and a record of his glorious deeds inscribed on parchment for all the travellers to see, peruse and take to heart.

*Montreal, Que.* MORRIS GOODMAN

**SATURDAY NIGHT**
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# The Front Page

(*Continued from Page One*)

valuable addition to the debaters, for he has great logical precision together with a capacity for strong feeling which one does not associate as a rule with trust company lawyers; we hope that his former associations with Bay street will not impair the effectiveness of his appeals to the House, for he is actually one of the most forward-looking men in public life. The defeat of Mr. McTague is a matter for regret, as he would unquestionably have been a strong force in the House ; we hope that a vacancy may be found for him later. Among the new P. C. members there will no doubt be a considerable amount of forensic talent. From British Columbia in particular the indications are good. The return of General Pearkes brings to Mr. Bracken the experience and shrewd judgment of a veteran campaigner, and we hear excellent accounts of the ability and public spirit of Col. Merritt, the V.C. who won the seat in Vancouver-Burrard formerly occupied by Money Reformer "Gerry" McGeer.

Interesting as the debates will be, it is highly improbable that the daily newspapers will be able, in the midst of the vastly increased volume of world news which they must convey to their readers, to give them anything like adequate coverage. We therefore repeat our urgent admonition to all those of our readers who are seriously interested in the government of Canada to subscribe, either personally or in a group, for the Hansard reports which can be obtained from the King's Printer at three dollars per session.

## Too Much Reading

THE editor of the Halifax *Chronicle* reads too much. He reads too many periodicals published outside of Halifax, and they distress him. According to his issue of June 12, he has been reading SATURDAY NIGHT, the Vancouver *Province*, the Edmonton *Bulletin* and the Wolfville *Acadian*, all of which have at various times contained articles expressing some view or other about the V-E Day riots. And he says: "This newspaper (the *Chronicle*) is becoming rather tired of saying that Haligonians are sick of such comments, whether they come from the Earthly Paradise on Queen Charlotte Sound or from war-bloated Edmonton, or from big and smug Toronto, or from little and smug Wolfville."

To all of which the answer seems to be that if the *Chronicle* is tired of saying that Haligonians are sick of such comments it can always stop saying it. As a matter of fact we doubt whether the objection of Haligonians to such comments is as universal as the editor of the *Chronicle* believes—and whether it would be as widespread as it is if the editor of the *Chronicle* did not stir it up again every second day. There is an impression abroad, which we believe to be unwarranted, that Haligonians are an excessively sensitive people, and react violently to any expressed criticism of their fair city—that, for example, the adjective "war-bloated" would produce quite a different reaction in Halifax from what it would produce in Edmonton, and the epithet "smug" would cause less indignation in Wolfville or in Toronto than in Halifax. Now it is undoubtedly true that the editor of the *Chronicle* is an excessively sensitive person and reacts violently, etc. But the editor (or publisher) of a local newspaper is not always a typical sample of the population of the locality. There are, we fancy, quite a lot of people in Halifax who realize that it is impossible for an event like the V-E Day riots to occur without provoking "comment" in other parts of the country, and that the appointment of a Royal Commission is not intended to suppress such comment.

The community of Halifax, for purely geographical reasons, has had more serious and perplexing problems thrust upon it throughout the war than any other Canadian city, and its people are entitled to the sympathy, and most of them to the admiration, of all Canadians. We think they would have received more of that sympathy and admiration if it had not been for the touchy attitude of the *Chronicle*, whose loud claim to be the voice of the community has been generally taken at face value. The disturbances of V-E Day were very much more than a local event; they were a national tragedy, and also a national warning, which incidentally has been taken very generally to heart. That the citizens of Halifax who suffered in that national tragedy are entitled to a generous measure of compensation from the national exchequer we do not doubt, though in saying so we are probably committing a most improper anticipation of the report of the Royal Commission. The *Chronicle* however, will probably not object to this comment, and we hasten to add the assurance that there has never been a line, sentence or paragraph in this paper tending to any other view.

UNITED NATIONS CLUB
RULE: All players to play together, but not so as to cramp any player's style. (That would be unrealistic)
RUSSIAN GAME
BRITISH GAME
U.S.A. GAME
FRENCH GAME
"A FINE TEAM — BUT COULD DO WITH A DASH OF UNITY....."

*—Copyright in all countries.*

## The Quebec Wife

THE province of Quebec, which prohibits a married woman from maintaining a bank account without the written consent of her husband, is exhibiting signs of annoyance because the Dominion Government, recognizing this little peculiarity, is planning to make the baby bonus cheques payable to the husband in Quebec instead of the wife, as in the other provinces. The Legislative Council, which should have moved to amend the provincial law and make it similar to that of other provinces, has preferred to pass a resolution declaring that the Dominion Government ought to pay the bonus to the wives.

There are, of course, means by which a woman who has no bank account of her own can get a cheque cashed. She can take it to the grocer and get him to put it through his own account; but he is under no obligation to do so, and she definitely puts herself under an obligation to him by asking him, in addition to which the husband, if he has refused to grant permission for an account, presumably wants to get hold of the money (which he is by Quebec law perfectly entitled to do) and would instruct the grocer to do nothing of the kind. If the people of Quebec wish to give the wife *real control* of the bonus money they will have to amend their own laws. If they don't, it is absurd for them to demand that the Dominion make the empty gesture of paying it to somebody who is not authorized to control it.

## The Warwicks

IN HAILING the somewhat belated but most welcome advent of the Progressive Conservative leader to the House of Commons, the Toronto *Telegram* refers to the fact that "Mr. Bracken has not wanted for advice from people posing as political strategists and saviors both of the country and of the party. . . If Mr. Bracken will use his own common sense and good judgment and disregard the self-appointed Warwicks we have no doubt that both he and the party which he leads will be no worse off."

We have no authoritative knowledge of what is in the mind of the *Telegram*, but we have quite a good idea of what is in the minds of many of its readers because they tell us; and we know that this cryptic passage has been widely interpreted as a reference to Mr. George McCullagh, publisher of the Toronto *Globe and Mail*. In view of the extremely prominent part taken by Mr. McCullagh in the party's election campaign, the interpretation does not seem unreasonable. And if we adopt that interpretation we must say that we find the *Telegram's* comment eminently wise and instructive. If some people feel that it comes a little late, they must reflect that public quarrels about what should be the policy of a great party are never very beneficial to that party's chances, and that the *Telegram* may have been warning Mr. Bracken against this particular Warwick in private communications for quite a long time past.

All the available evidence seems to show that Mr. Bracken, who is above all a long-view man, never had much enthusiasm for the idea of fighting Mr. King on the very short-term issue of compulsory service. Mr. McCullagh on the other hand never thought of anything else as the chief topic for the campaign. He thought for some time that it would be possible to break Mr. King's hold on the 1940 Parliament by this issue; and if Mr. King had not been able (thanks to the plebiscite and to the courage and loyalty of several of his French-Canadian supporters) to give way on it, that project might have succeeded and a conscription election might have been forced before the German war was finished off. The method adopted for making the concession involved, however, the attempt to open a seat for a new Minister of Defence on a conscriptionist platform, in the very last hours of the German war. The Conservatives might have abstained from fighting that election, or might have fought it on other issues; but Mr. McCullagh favored fighting it on the issue of "real" Conservative conscription versus "phony" Liberal conscription, an issue which worked very well in that single seat with the war still going on.

For a time Mr. Bracken still seemed hesitant, and anyhow he was visiting the troops. But on his return he adopted the McCullagh line (perhaps the *Telegram* did not warn him strongly enough), and after Grey North and the German surrender he followed Mr. McCullagh in demanding compulsory service for the Japanese war, which was the only practical issue of that kind left.

The result of these manoeuvrings, as the *Telegram* no doubt foresaw, was to reconsolidate Mr. King's hold on Quebec without greatly lessening his vote in Ontario. (The Ontario Liberal vote was barely 5½ per cent. below the Conservative.) But that is merely the short-term result for this one general election. The long-term result is that Mr. Bracken's party has thrown away the best chance it has had since 1917 of making some headway in Quebec, and thrown it away for probably the next fifteen or twenty years. And it has done this without acquiring for itself any appreciable strength in any other province except Ontario. The best showing it has made elsewhere is three-eighths of the representation in British Columbia, for in the prairies the C.C.F. and S.C. mopped up almost all that the Liberals left over. Errors in these provinces can be retrieved after a few years; but the motto of Quebec is *"Je me souviens"*, and Quebec lives up to it. Mr. Bracken may have to regret for a long time that he did not disregard this "self-appointed Warwick".

# The Passing Show

IT IS rumored that the Big Three will shortly come to an agreement on what they agreed upon the last time they came to an agreement.

•

The defeat of Camillien Houde in his own favorite riding just goes to show that sometimes a joke can go too far even among the best of friends.

•

When, following his election defeat, Mitch Hepburn said he was going home to listen to the grass grow, it was not made clear if it was to be under his feet.

•

According to Marshal Zhukov, as the Russians were making their final onslaught on Berlin, Hitler was quietly married to Eva Braun. Undoubtedly the noisiest quiet wedding in history, and what was thrown at the happy couple was not rice!

•

Each candidate in the British elections is allowed only one ton of paper for campaign use. Properly concentrated it should carry some weight.

•

Pierre Laval has announced that he will shortly write his memoirs, in which he will deceive no one. He evidently means to carry on just where he left off.

•

JINX FALKENBURG
WEDS NEWSPAPERWOMAN
—Headline in Montreal Star.

It looks as if the lovely Miss Falkenburg's first name took a hand in writing this caption.

•

A reader's letter in a home weekly: "With the scarcity of pork, where do we get our sausages from?" Some people do ask awkward questions.

•

From a recent financial review, we learn that the prices of used automobiles are falling. If we wait long enough, we shall be able to buy a second-hand car for the price of a new one.

•

A trade journal reports that the supply of wool in Canada is increasing. This was particularly noticeable during the election when much of it was used to pull over eyes.

•

**Philosophizing**

It's surprising
That the bird gets praise for early rising;
While the worm, who rises earlier yet,
Gets et.
STUART HEMSLEY

•

A gardening magazine reports a new edible vegetable having "power" equal to 26 onions. Take it as a part of your regular diet and you should make your way in any crowd.

•

If Herr Hitler is not dead, the most annoyed man is going to be Senor de Valera, since it will mean that his condolence call on the German ambassador was entirely wasted.

•

"The lifting of liquor restrictions in Canada is imminent," says a Revenue Department official. "Imminent — impending threateningly, hanging over one's head."—Oxford Dictionary.

•

Near as we can make out, the San Francisco Conference voted for the veto because it knew that any other vote would be vetoed.

•

One urban housewife in every five in Canada wants the home to have more room. But in the years when the building industry was flat these same housewives spent the money on something else.

•

Gout, it is said by a Vancouver physician, is not caused by drinking wine. Not these days, anyhow; but it might be due to standing in line so long to get it.

•

Dorothy Lamour's sarongs are worn out as subjects of jests, says a Hollywood commentator. There was never much to them anyhow.

•

A press wire from Canterbury, England, describing the discovery of the complete foundation of a Roman building of the second century, is somewhat of an anti-climax to the reports of the many thousand foundations now being unearthed dating from the 20th century.

•

From the Massachusetts Institute of Technology we learn that "the effect of poison ivy has been identified as a ring compound with two hydroxyl groups and a long unsaturated chain of atoms which, however, can be prevented by tryosinase, inducing oxidation of the molecule." We still think it better to keep away from the damn weed.

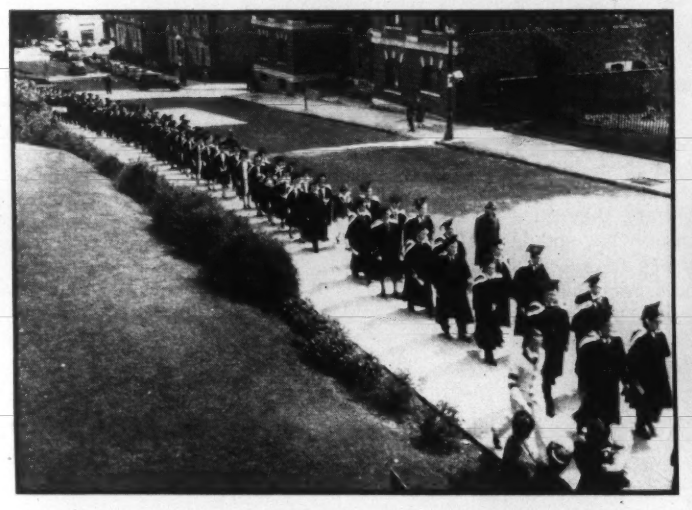
•

Baby bonuses in Quebec will be paid to fathers, and in other provinces to mothers, which just shows you who's who and where.

# Graduates Swell Convocations Across Canada

Some of the 101 graduates who received degrees at Dalhousie University's Convocation this year in Halifax, are seen crossing the campus to the gymnasium, where the exercises were held.

Dr. Carleton W. Stanley, President of Dalhousie, "caps" Miss Doreen M. Alley, who received her B.A. degree.



McGill's academic procession wending its way to the Sir Arthur Currie Memorial Gymnasium to receive degrees in what Dr. F. Cyril James, president and vice-chancellor, termed "not a victory but a thanksgiving convocation."

Against a colorful background of flags, banners and other resplendent symbols of the world of learning, candidates for degrees were presented to Chancellor Morris W. Wilson.

*By Margaret K. Zieman*

In University Convocations across the Dominion, hundreds of young people during May and June have received degrees which marked successful completion of iong courses of training in their chosen professions. This year's graduates have reached the end of the academic road under happier circumstances than any class for several years. Even though many men will respond to the call to serve their country in the Pacific War, the majority of the graduates have much greater assurance than for many years that they can follow the careers or professions of their individual choice. Despite the war, many Canadian universities conferred degrees upon a record number of graduates. This year's class at the University of British Columbia numbered 375, the largest since 1940. Girls, of course, were in the majority, though here and there khaki, navy and airforce blue lent color and variety to long academic processions as they wended their way across university campuses.

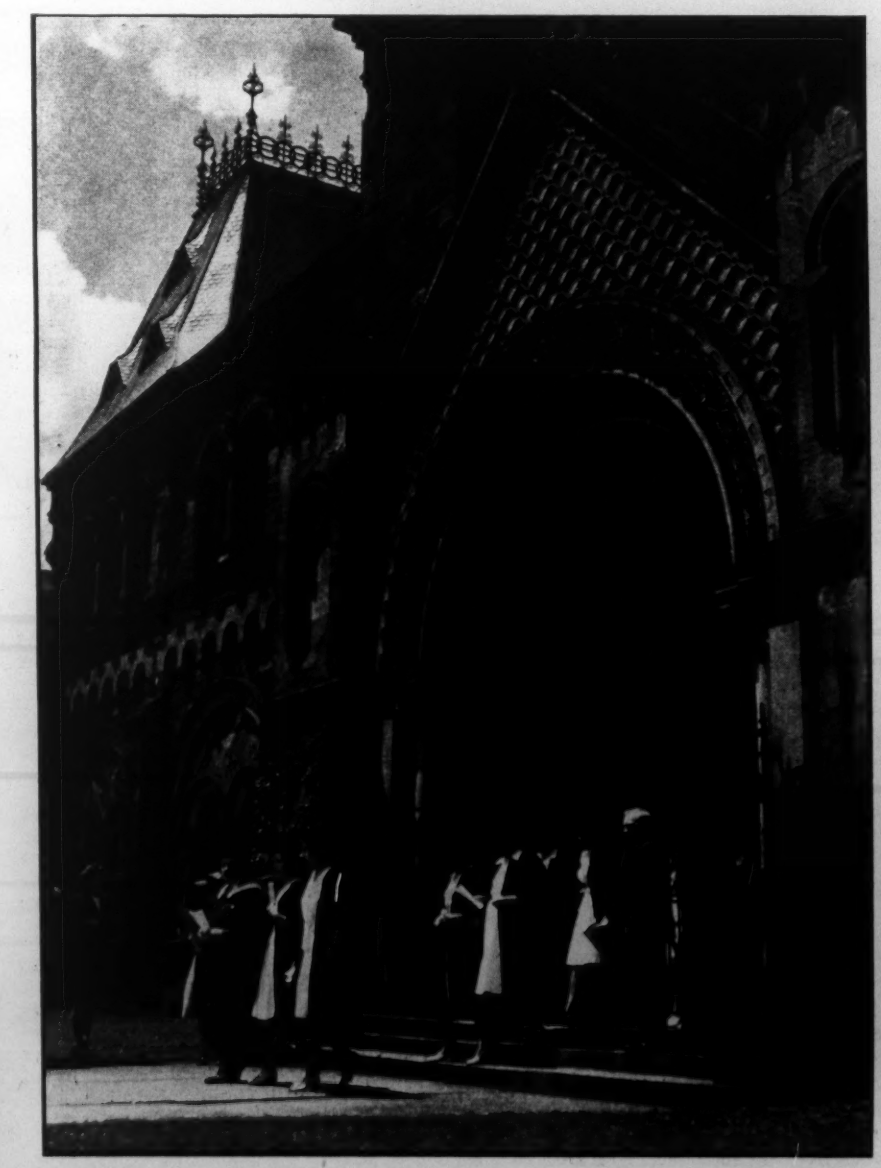
Though marked by none of the frivolity of peacetime graduations, this year's Convocations were certainly brighter and gayer; the future looked rosier to these young men and women starting out in a world in process of freeing itself from the shadow of war. But most of them are acutely conscious of the tremendous problems and tasks facing their generation—the work of rebuilding abroad; the problems of adjustment to be faced at home; and above all, the necessity for establishing a firm foundation for peace, not just for their time, but for many years to come.

These young folks graduating in arts, science, medicine, education, engineering and commerce, have the tools—in that thorough training which equips them for leadership in their various professions. And even more important, the liberal education they have received in Canadian universities makes them responsible custodians of the democratic tradition and fit to become the nation's leaders in the troublesome years ahead. They have courage, vision, determination to hew new paths, if these are needed, and with it all, a realistic appreciation, bred both of the war and the depression, of the grave problems still awaiting solution.

So we wish them the best of everything. Where we can, let's give them a hand up, for this is the generation that has inherited — not just peace, but the difficult problems of postwar readjustment. Whether or not a better world can be created depends on the generation to which these graduates belong.

*Picture credits: Dalhousie photos, Halifax Mail; McGill, Montreal Star and National Film Board (Henri Paul); University of Manitoba, Winnipeg Free Press; University of Saskatchewan, Thams Studio, Saskatoon; University of Alberta, Edmonton Journal; University of B.C. (1) Vancouver Province, (2) and (3) Vancouver Sun.*

*University of Toronto photos specially taken by National Film Board photographer, Page Toles.*



At the University of Toronto, students march out through University College's famous Gothic doorway and cross the campus to Convocation Hall.

McGill conferred an honorary LL.D. on Dr. E. Montpetit (left) of the University of Montreal.

Carrying the official mace, U. of T. dignitaries move to Convocation from Simcoe Hall.

In the University of Toronto's three-day convocation close to 1200 students took part in this procession.

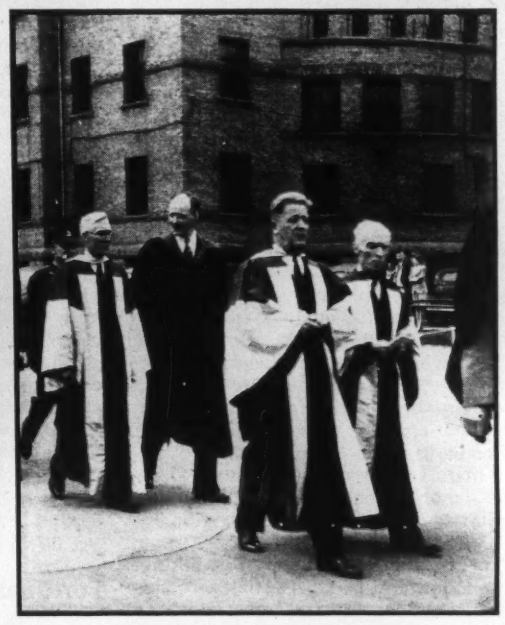
President H. J. Cody shakes hands with Dr. E. T. Kellem, Niagara Falls, one of 12 members of the 1895 class in medicine, who returned to exchange their M.B., the medical degree formerly conferred by the university, for that of M.D.

Blue skies and bright sunshine, sweet girl graduates, their arms filled with flowers, proud parents and friends, all contributed to the gala atmosphere of the garden party, held in the quadrangle of University College, Toronto, after Convocation.

More than 1500 graduates and their friends attended the reception and dance held in Hart House by the Toronto University Alumni Association. They danced in the gymnasium, and between dances, many like these three couples found the softly-lighted "quad" just right for "sitting out." The Army, Navy and Airforce, as can be seen, were well represented.

Science graduates of the University of Manitoba (Legislative building in background) move in procession to Winnipeg's . .

. . . civic auditorium, where the university's annual convocation was held. Degrees were conferred on 478 students; a number of them in uniform, as this group of Commerce graduates shows. Two of the recipients of honorary degrees were Dr. Sidney Smith . . .



. . . president-elect of the U. of T., (left front) and Dr. T. Thorvaldson (immediate rear), University of Sask.

At the University of Saskatchewan's 34th annual convocation girl graduates in long gowns and men in uniform added grace and color to the academic procession which included 270 graduates. The university now has an enrollment of some 5,046 students.

The University of Alberta is unique among Canadian universities in that medical students and nurses who graduate are trained in the University Hospital. 376 students received degrees and diplomas at this 35th convocation. Attendance averages 1,500.

His Excellency, the Earl of Athlone, with Chancellor Eric W. Hamber, led the University of British Columbia's annual convocation procession. He was official guest of honor and received an honorary LL.D.

Big moment in the life of Miss Barbara Sloane, one of 375 graduates, came when Chancellor Eric Hamber spoke the official words: "I admit you."

For the first time in the history of this university, the Governor-General presented his own award for highest standing to Gerald Maunsell.

# Canada, Too, Faces A Shortage of Food

By REX FROST

**Canada faces the greatest humanitarian challenge in history. One hundred millions are starving in Europe. Canada shares with Argentina and the Unifed States the major world responsibility of providing Europe with food.**

**Canadians will have to eat three-quarters of a lb. less meat a week during the next year . . . and share their other food bounties with less fortunate humanity.**

CANADIANS are faced with a meat shortage which likely will extend to other foodstuffs between now and the end of 1946!

This, in spite of the fact that Canadian farmers aim to produce more food this year than ever before in history.

Canada's steadily mounting food commitments to Great Britain and the hungry liberated peoples of Europe constitute a priority claim on the farm harvests of the Dominion.

In Europe today are roughly one hundred million people who are worse than hungry. They are literally starving!

Great Britain has done everything possible. The National larder of the British Isles was never so meagrely stocked as now. The British ration today is lower than during the war.

These are the bald facts of a situation which should give every Canadian reason furiously to think.

Formerly, Britain's tight little island was the major base of military operations in Europe. Now it has become the focal point of a new offensive against hunger. John Bull once believed in the old adage "Charity begins at home". He now realizes the more modern interpretation, "Charity begins abroad".

Canadians unselfishly must now come to the same way of thinking. The Dominion is confronted with her most challenging and most decisive economic decision since Confederation. Food has become the greatest Goodwill Ambassador abroad.

Canadians may well ask—"Who else is going to help?"

Let's look around in search of the answer.

Asia has a war of its own. Asia too is hungry, but her hunger is not alone a wartime characteristic. For centuries past the Chinese have come to regard hunger as a recurring symbol of nature's uncertainty, rather than a characteristic of war and man's inhumanity to man. Lack of transportation between areas of plenty and scarcity was, and still is, the basic reason for hunger in China.

India is in much about the same position. She has experienced several localized famines during the past five years. The Japanese occupation of Burma, a great rice-producing country, has prevented the export to India of this staple item of diet.

Siberia can produce food in plenty, mostly cereals, but this will be required to help feed the Soviet in Europe.

## Asia No Food Asset

All told, the continent of Asia has more than twice as many hungry and starving people as Europe. Asia is actually a liability rather than an asset in the world food balance sheet.

It will be some time before Africa will have any food to spare over and above its own requirements. The Union of South Africa, according to the admission of its own officials, has a food shortage and malnutrition problem on its hands. During the crop season just ended, South Africa experienced a serious drought. Stocks of most foods are substantially lower than a year ago. The contribution of the Union of South Africa will consist mainly of supplying fruit, canned meat and vegetables to the Allied armies in the Pacific.

Have Australia and New Zealand any food surpluses? Undoubtedly, yes! New Zealand has thirty-three million sheep, the greatest number in her history. Australia has practically four times as many, although a large proportion of these are used primarily for wool production rather than meat purposes. Australia also has a cattle population about one and a half times greater than Canada's.

Australia also has just come through one of the worst droughts in all time . . . the grain crop in three of the principal cereal-growing provinces almost completely burned up. Said Prime Minister Curtin recently, "Stocks of wheat will just about see us through until the next crop is harvested." Australia's main food contribution will be made to the armed forces in the Far East. Our sister Dominion will be able to supply Britain and Europe with some meat, but not on any larger scale than in 1944.

The Americas, North and South, would logically be places to look for food surpluses to help Europe. What of Brazil—the largest country in all the Americas? Here is a country that has the greatest number of cattle and hogs in South America, and a relatively small population to feed.

Brazil long has ranked as the second-largest producer and shipper of beef in South America. Strangely enough, Brazil today is short of meat. Again, drought extending through 1942, 1943 and 1944 has materially curtailed Brazil's ability to send meat abroad. Seemingly in the midst of plenty, Brazilians of late have been able to purchase meat only two days a week.

It's the same story with Uruguay and Paraguay . . . drought! So thin did Paraguayan cattle become last fall that most of the large meat-packing companies closed down completely for several months. Uruguay, formerly a prolific shipper of meat to United Nations countries, has now cut down her exports.

## Fortunate Argentina

Argentina is the most fortunate of all the South American countries. She escaped the drought that devastated her neighbors. Argentina claims to be the best fed country on earth. Already she has sent huge quantities of meat, eggs, butter and cheese to most of the Allied nations, except Russia. Normally Argentina would import coal, iron, steel and textiles from abroad in payment for these exports. Instead she demanded and received cash on the line. The government controls much of the export business. Buying the foodstuffs from her farmers, she sells them to the United Nations at a profit, and the money goes into the national coffers. The Argentine government has used these cash profits to expropriate and purchase public utilities formerly foreign-owned.

Argentina is sitting pretty. She can afford to be generous to hungry Europe. She has risen to the occasion by contributing more than five and a half million bushels of wheat to U.N.R.R.A. She donated more than one million eight hundred thousand bushels of wheat to starving Greece. France will receive a gift of three million six hundred thousand bushels as soon as necessary transportation can be arranged.

On the more profitable side of the ledger, Argentina sold one and a half billion pounds of meat to the United Nations last year. That quantity is enough to feed thirty million Britishers for a whole year on their present ration.

During the next twelve months, Argentina can supply enough meat to feed fifty million hungry Europeans. Moreover, she has a huge stock of wheat and other cereals. Yes, Argentina is Europe's Number One Hope for food! Getting that food to Europe is another matter. Shipping is the poser.

United States is another Hope. President Roosevelt's last Report to Congress illustrates Uncle Sam's food picture in a few words: "In spite of widely-publicized food shortages and badly-depleted stocks in the food markets, the average American civilian had more to eat in 1944 than before the war."

For several months past, rumor has inferred that meat and other food shortages in the U.S.A. were the result of over generosity in helping the Allied nations this last few years. That is a false impression. Lease-Lend shipments of food, important as they have been to America's Allies, represented only 8% of the nation's total food production in 1944.

The United States has been particularly short on beef. Americans have been eating more beef because of increased employment and larger wartime spending power. The United States sent large quantities abroad to feed the Allied armies in the war zones. They also shipped an extensive tonnage of beef under Lease-Lend for civilian use in Great Britain. To meet all needs, the United States drew extensively on all her meat reserves. Right now there are barely half the pigs on American farms that there were two years ago. For every five beef cattle roaming the pastures in 1942, there are now only four.

During 1944, the United States sent larger total quantities of meat and other foods to Great Britain than did Canada. In relation to the respective resources of the two countries, the Dominion's contribution however, was proportionately greater. For every 100 lbs. of beef produced last year, the Dominion sent 11½ lbs. to Britain—the United States sent 12 ounces. This year, Canada aims to send at least 25 lbs. . . more, if possible. To do this we must obviously eat less meat at home. How much less? About three quarters of a pound per person a week. This means getting back to approximately our prewar meat consumption.

Meat is far from Europe's only need—the continent must also have edible fats and cereals.

## Transport, the Problem

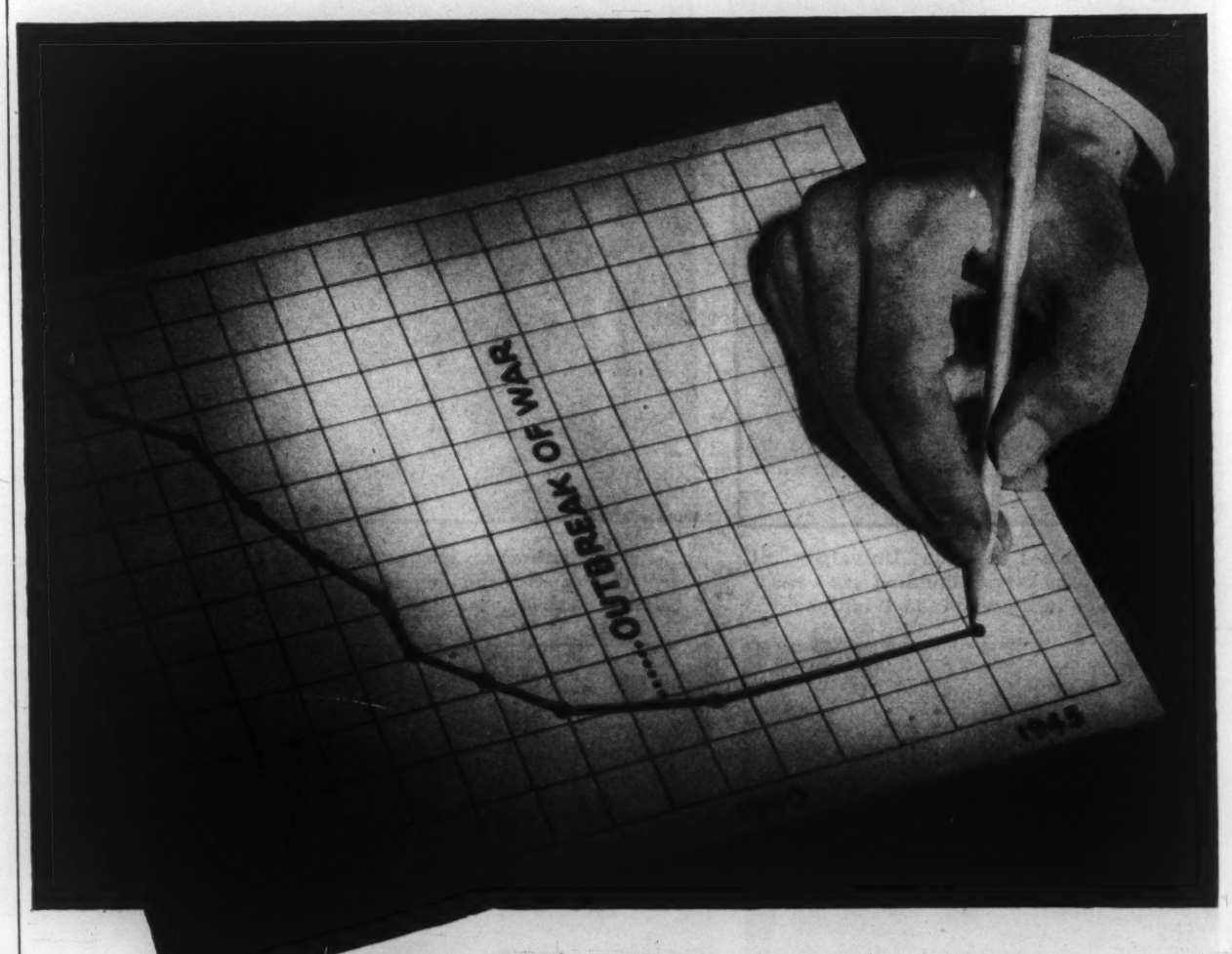
Canada has the world's largest exportable grain surplus—a granary large enough to serve the cereal needs of ninety million Europeans for a full year. The difficulty is how to get it to Europe—transportation is the bottleneck. Rail, lake and ocean transportation facilities already are strained to the danger point.

Overall the shipment of grain overseas fits more appropriately into the world shipping and food picture than meat. Special refrigeration ships for the transport of meat are few and far between. It's probable, therefore, that within the next few months North America's aid to Europe will switch at least in part from meat to cereals.

One may well ask—How long will it be necessary to feed Europe? Agricultural experts believe it can be done by the end of 1946. Two bountiful grain harvests will put Europe back on a self-supporting cereal basis. Canada and the United States already have sent seed grain to Russia and other Continental countries to help this phase of reestablishment. It is estimated that the refurbishing of famished Europe with livestock will require up to six years.

Fundamentally, supplying the peoples of the liberated countries with food is only a partial and temporary measure. Reestablishing the means of producing food for themselves is an equally complex responsibility. The sooner Europe is adequately equipped to cope with its own food requirements, the quicker the final solution of political questions will be possible.

The world problem of malnutrition and hunger is like an iceberg—nine-tenths (the most dangerous portion) is beneath the surface. Hunger works insidious damage to the mind. Hungry people become mentally depressed, melancholy—they become sordid, discontented and rebellious—they are potential disturbers of the peace, opponents of law and order. There can be no permanent peace while Hunger stalks in Europe.


DISCOURAGING?

**READ THIS** Though a downward trend in a chart often has depressing associations, in this particular case it's extremely encouraging. The graph shown here illustrates the successive reductions which have been made in the price of "Cellophane"—you can readily see that the "Cellophane" you buy today costs you very much less (actually 40% less) than it did thirteen years ago when first produced in Canada. It is notable, too, that "Cellophane" has been *reduced in price since the war began.*

This price reduction record is just one indication of the constant efforts made by "Cellophane" Division to give its customers better service at lower cost. Improved production methods, increased output and the achievements of industrial chemistry have all combined to lower the cost of this transparent film—a reduction that has continually been passed on to our customers.

Post-war merchandising will be on a highly competitive basis—and in successful selling, packaging will play a most important part. In planning packages for your products remember you can secure *more attractive appearance, visibility, and protection at low cost* with "Cellophane" cellulose film. "Cellophane" Division, Canadian Industries Limited, P. O. Box 10, Montreal 1, Que.

C-I-L Cellophane REGISTERED TRADE MARK

C-I-L CELLULOSE FILM

# He peered into the Unknown

*Galileo, (1564-1642) invented an improved telescope, carried on research in magnetism and gravitation, discovered the principle of the pendulum. Contrary to previous teaching, he maintained that bodies of different weights fall with the same velocity. When challenged to prove this theory, he dropped a ten-pound shot and a one-pound shot from the top of the Leaning Tower of Pisa. To the amazement of the University students and faculty gathered to see the experiment, both weights reached the ground at the same time.*

IN our own day, as in Galileo's time, research has opened the door to discoveries which have had far-reaching results.

In 1921, sales of Canadian Nickel were discouraging. Then the Nickel industry intensified its research endeavours. Year after year new ways were sought in which industry could use Nickel to make better products.

Sales of Canadian Nickel began to increase. They doubled . . . and trebled. Mines were enlarged. New plants were built. More men were employed. Great benefits came to Canada.

In the years after the war, Nickel research laboratories will push on their search for new uses for Nickel.

The information collected by International Nickel through years of metal research is available at all times to Canadian engineers, designers and metallurgists who need better materials for better products.

Thus will science and industry, working together, build a wider use of Canadian Nickel so that still more benefits will come to Canada.

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## THE OTTAWA LETTER

# People Have Reason To Be Well Pleased With Election Result

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

WHEN party fever has abated somewhat, it is likely that the great majority of Canadians will accept the verdict of June 11 with emotions ranging from acute satisfaction to graceful resignation. It is, of course, galling to the Progressive Conservative party, after ten years in the shades of opposition, to find the Mackenzie King administration fairly solidly established for another five years, especially when it appeared to be hanging onto the ropes last November, waiting only for an effective punch from a rejuvenated opposition to collapse entirely. But its day, one supposes, will come. "Governments are born to die."

A strong opposition, which can be called upon in an emergency, is a vital feature of our parliamentary democracy. Those Liberals who can see beyond the end of their noses do not deplore the rising strength of the Progressive Conservative party. Many of them privately cheered when John Bracken was chosen leader, and looked on with benevolent interest as he persuaded some new blood to enter his councils. The Progressive Conservative party still has to go a considerable distance before it can offer itself to the Canadian people as an acceptable alternative to Mackenzie King Liberalism. It must satisfy the prairies and the Maritimes that it is cured of its enthusiasm for economic self-sufficiency. And it must purge itself of all religious bigotry and cultural smugness before it is likely to make much headway in Quebec. John Bracken has made considerable progress along these lines, and may well restore the party some day to the prestige it enjoyed under Sir John A. Macdonald.

Meantime it was at least 50 seats short of a working majority on June 11, and it is almost a miracle that any party emerged with enough seats to form a stable government. The most cursory glance at the nomination charts shows what varied opportunities there were for going astray. The elector not only had the privilege of choosing chaos, but he had several varieties of confusion to pick from.

Perhaps the gravest long-range danger was the complete alienation of Quebec. Does anyone suppose that with less tactful handling of the manpower situation, or with a smaller modicum of good, shrewd commonsense in the voter of Quebec, we should have escaped disaster? There was very real danger that French Canada would turn off into the darkness behind a motley array of extremists, provincialists, isolationists, demagogs and crack-pots. Then we should have had, on June 11, a score sheet like this:

| | |
|---|---|
| Liberals | 72 |
| Progressive Conservatives | 66 |
| C.C.F. | 26 |
| Social Credit | 13 |
| A dozen other parties | 68 |

But this is only one of the paralysing results we escaped on June 11th. The possible combinations of Labor-Progressives, Social Crediters, C.C.F. and Independents were almost endless.

It is not unduly detracting from the Liberal achievement to suggest that many voters supported the government not through any enthusiasm either for the Cabinet or for traditional Liberal policies, but out of fear of just such a result. At least you knew pretty well if you returned the Mackenzie King government, what you were going to get. I fancy the business and commercial world, the "private enterpriser", and, if you will, the capitalist, large or small, breathed a great sigh of relief when the Liberals came through with enough seats for a strong administration.

For the return of the government, and the re-election of such key ministers as Ilsley, Howe, Gardiner, St. Laurent, Chevrier and Claxton does at least enable the business world to make plans for the future with some assurance.

And this for two reasons: the overall program for the final stage of the war and the early post-war years has for the most part been either actually launched or forecast in considerable detail. And besides, Mackenzie King is now in his 26th year as Liberal leader, his basic policies in both the international and domestic sphere are well known, and he is very unlikely in his seventies to go off on any violent tangents.

What, then, are the certainties, or the near certainties, of the next few years?

### Sure Policy

The war with Japan will be prosecuted in close co-operation with the United Nations, along lines dictated by the grand strategy of the principal warring powers. The government will rely upon voluntary enlistment for overseas military service, but the events of last October and November should be a guarantee that public pressure, operating through Parliament and the Cabinet, will ensure that more positive steps are taken if this principle is not adequate.

Canada will stoutly support collective security, as becomes one of the major trading nations of the world which can prosper only in a peaceful orderly world. But she will not agree to procedures which would commit this country to full military participation in a war without prior consultation.

Canada will display a healthy nationalism which recognizes that Canada is a North American nation within the British Commonwealth. This means a "Good Neighbour" policy with the United States and other American nations, as well as friendly European and Asiatic countries. It means still closer co-operation if possible with members of the British Commonwealth, but the government of Mackenzie King will obviously never consent to the "One Voice" theory of Empire action.

The government is aware that the national income of Canada is keyed closely to its volume of international trade, and it is evidently prepared to go a long way in maintaining exports at levels which will keep income and employment high. It is quite likely that so long as the world is in short supply of our exportable surpluses, the problem of payments will not loom large, though in order to keep commodities and services moving it may be necessary to continue Mutual Aid or some similar device. It is not any secret to the top men in the government that such a high level of export can only be maintined in the final analysis by accepting goods and services from other countries in far greater quantity and value than we have ever been accustomed to do. But the government being a "moderate" or "middle-of-the-road" party, it is not likely to open the doors suddenly to unrestricted competition with desirable domestic industry.

The business world can be confident, too, that the war against inflation will be doggedly fought, that fairly orthodox methods of financing the war and rehabilitation will be employed, that while the government will go far in endorsing the principle of social insurance and a basic standard of living, it will encourage private initiative and untrammelled competition so far as that is compatible with a humanitarian approach toward industry and the worker.

The program for the rehabilitation of the Canadian service man and woman has already been outlined in full, and it is said to be one of the fairest and most generous proposed anywhere.

### Will Ensure Autonomy

As author of the inquiry into Dominion-Provincial Relations, and as convenor of the Conference of January 1941, the government can be counted upon to make a stout effort to obtain a re-allocation of tax sources and governmental responsibilities which will ensure real effective autonomy for the provinces in their own appropriate fields of activity while freeing Canada to act as a nation rather than a holding company for a collection of Balkan states.

In keeping with its mild drift towards nationalism, we can expect more attention to such national symbols as a national flag and a national anthem. It is a fair guess, however, that so long as Quebec is such an important factor in the strength of the government as now the question of appeals to the Privy Council (which Quebec is reluctant to abolish) will be left in abeyance.

So much, at least, of the immediate program of the Dominion Government appears to be clearly discernible.

**Child welfare is the special concern of the clinics which the British Red Cross has opened in Jugoslavia.**


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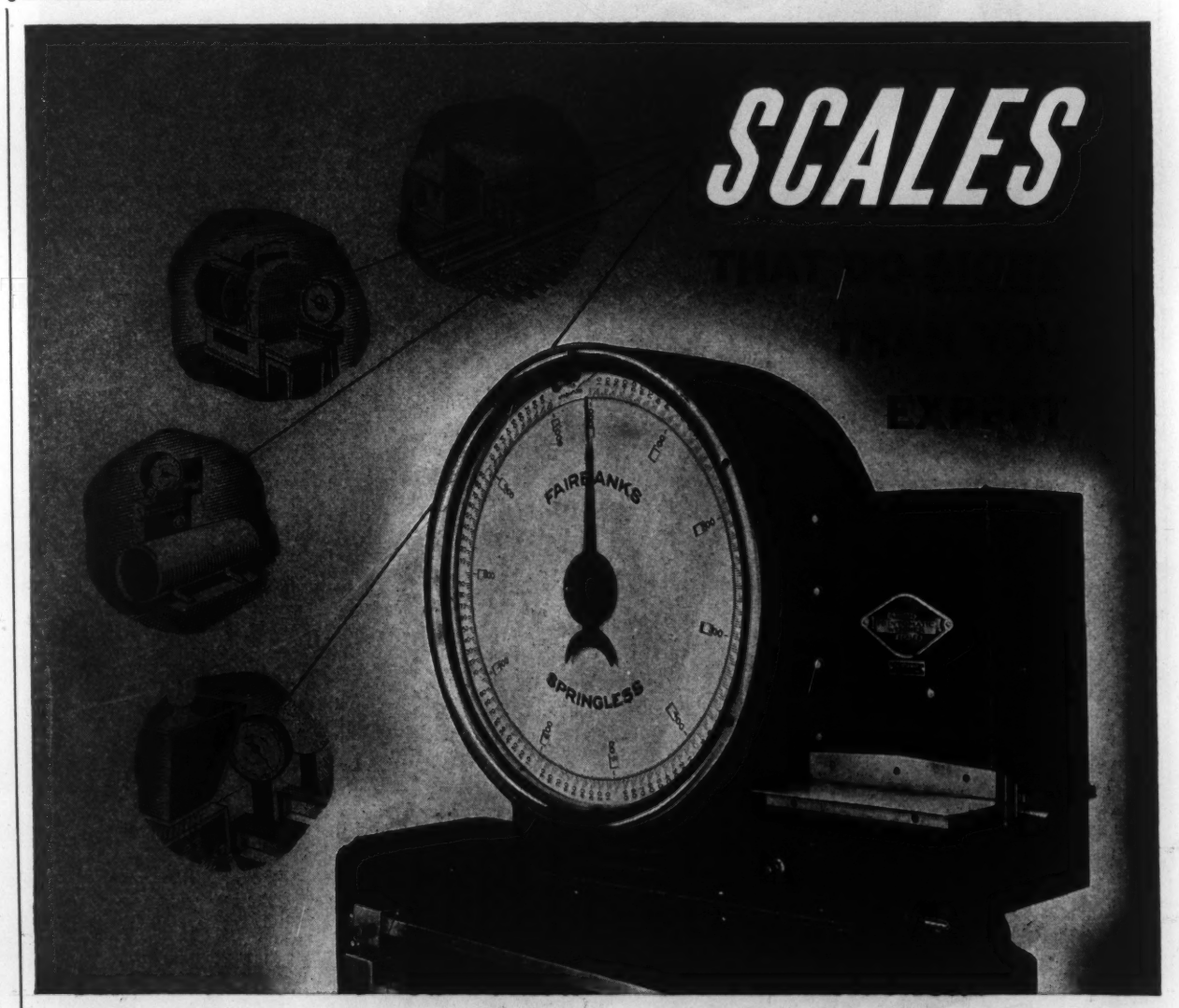


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# Britons Know That They Have So Little Time

By JOSEPH BARNES

**The people of Britain in the coming election, the writer says, will be looking for freedom and security. The first they have had, the second they haven't. Their problem for the future is how to secure both together.**

**Mr. Barnes is foreign editor of the New York Herald Tribune.**

THERE has been no General Election in Great Britain since 1935. Since then the world has changed so greatly that public interest in a House of Commons vote on any question is now possibly the greatest act of faith in democracy that history has ever known.

A decade without elections seems to have confused the three major political parties in Britain almost as much as the public. Each is confronted with at least the threat of insubordination within its own ranks; and for the first time in a generation, the idea of a new party has not been automatically dismissed in London conversation.

When it comes to voting, here is the forecast this spring of a Briton whose non-partisan activities are in touch with sentiment up and down the country:

That the choice of the average working man will go to the party which as he sizes things up will actually get the houses, make sure of the jobs and "give him a chance to throw out his chest."

Understandably enough, Winston Churchill is the focal point of most of the uncertainty about the future of the Conservative Party. There are still survivors of the 1922 committee which was responsible for drastic economy moves in the wake of the last World War. Some of them would like to abandon completely the White Paper scheme of domestic reform, leaving that to the Labor members of the Coalition.

## Tory "Reformers"

At the other end of the party spectrum is the Tory Reform Committee, often called "the Young Tories," despite the advanced middle age of some of its members. These have urged that the rebuilding of a new and better Britain should become the chief slogan of the Conservatives.

One of the leaders of the Tory Reform Committee is Captain Quintin Hogg son of Lord Hailsham. He served for two years in the Army in the Middle East; and when he says, for example that he "decided to take a smack at the Government and to fly again Disraeli's banner of Young England," there is no doubt that he gets a rise from numerous and impressive audiences.

When he says, however, that "current political controversies have become petrified in the use of phrases and theories which are no longer relevant to social forms," he arouses fears in other quarters that they have heard this kind of talk before.

The Liberals are seriously divided as to what they want, and have no single political leader in the House. However, they now have one formidable asset there in Sir William Beveridge—and some political observers in London hold that if the Liberals can convince the public that they are Sir William's party in more than a formal sense, they can at least hold the balance of power after the election.

The Labor members of the coalition can claim at least equal credit with their Tory colleagues for what has been done to translate the White Papers into concrete legislation. They must also share responsibility for what has been left undone.

Labor will emerge from the war with at least a dozen men who belong by achievement in the top rank of British political administrators, it remains to be seen whether they can or will work as well with each other outside the coalition as in.

It is easy to set down what it is that the people of Britain want when the war is over, provided the statement is kept simple enough—so simple that it runs the risk of telling little that is significant if you stop there.

They want freedom and security.

They want the vote and full employment.

They want democracy and a high standard of living.

But a major cause of the political cynicism which seems likely to come in the train of the war is the widespread fear that whatever political leaders may say, the people will get either freedom or security but not both.

Freedom, the vote, and democracy the British people have had in the past in relatively full measure. Yet there are few persons in Britain today who believe that, alone, the restoration of these will solve Britain's political or economic problems.

Security, full employment, and a high standard of living they have not had, for a generation in anything like full measure. Yet there are few persons in Britain today who want them at the cost of freedom; this is one lesson the war has taught.

How to assure people freedom and security at the same time, how they can choose their way of life and their opinions freely and at the same time keep all employed at good, productive jobs—this is the political problem Britain shares with industrial societies generally.

## The Need for Changes

Americans living in London as the war drew to its close felt, as Americans living there in earlier generations had felt, that British society and British politics had an enormous head start on their own in seeking the solution. Such Americans also feel—and this is something new—that the British people will need all the head start they have because they have less margin of time in which to fumble with mistakes.

The political hazards of the future have sent a kind of special shudder down the back of every British spine. Aloud or to himself, many a citizen of Great Britain must ask sometimes whether the traditional and accepted forms of political life in his islands are adequate to maintain peace in a wholly new and unpredictable world. Must ask himself, moreover, whether a Britain which has cashed in much of its overseas investment can continue with nineteenth century modes of holding and working property to feed some 45,000,000 people on 56,000,000 acres of land.

As factories change over to radios, refrigerators, motor cars and everything the public wants, fast motor transportation is vital. For switching production from plane parts to dishpans — getting factories working full-blast again — requires speed and co-ordination that only Trucks and Trailers can give.

This war has taught us that no assembly line is confined to any one plant. It must reach into every part of the country . . . wherever parts for the final product are made. Trucks and Trailers are part of that conveyor system . . . *on a cross-country scale.* Motor freight *flows* the goods in — small loads delivered on schedule, with clock-like precision. *And your own assembly line determines the speed of the flow.*

Yes, motor transportation is vital to speedy post-war reconversion. But if it is to play its full part as quickly as you'll need it, its present situation will require careful attention. Operators are carrying on despite the most formidable difficulties. Equipment is wearing out fast. Few replacements are available. Labour shortage is critical. Maintenance and operating costs have skyrocketed, but rates have remained frozen. Any industry as essential to rapid post-war reconversion as is motor transportation should be encouraged to the limit.

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Aside from the vital service motor transport can render industry in the giguntic task of reconversion and reconstruction, it is a mighty factor in postwar employment. For instance, the motor transport industry in Canada employs over 450,000 persons — more than all other forms of transportation combined. Inter-urban carriers alone declare they can absorb 32,000 returning men. Any industry that has employment possibilities like this should be encouraged.

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## THE LIGHTER SIDE

# Womanly Intuition Is One Asset We'll Just Have To Do Without

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

ONE of the most inspiring newsreel films in years showed Mrs. Harry Truman, wife of the United States President, attempting to christen an Army C-54 plane with an unbreakable bottle of champagne.

Mrs. Truman swung her bottle nine times and in the end succeeded only in dinting the nose of the plane. A less indomitable woman would have given up long before and a woman of uncertain emotional balance would probably have ended by throwing the hateful bottle at the nearest newsreel man and christening the nose of the plane with tears. Mrs. Truman did none of these things. When the crowd tittered she merely clenched her teeth and tried a backhand swipe. The effect of this peculiar incident was far-reaching; for it is obvious now that someone sitting in a Canadian theatre woke suddenly to the realization that a whole political campaign lay implicit in Mrs. Truman's unshakeable resolution and high sense of public duty. Mrs. Truman had faced a desperate situation with the poise and determination possible only in the wife and worthy helpmeet of a great man. Obviously there was a lesson here for the Canadian as well as the American audience. There was also a sensational new angle—wives of great men all remind us we can make our wives sublime—in the recent approach to the Canadian electorate.

The campaign, carefully nursed and launched, broke on the public in the last ten days before the Dominion election. Almost overnight the Canadian public woke to the stunned realization that for almost a quarter of a century our Canadian Prime Ministers have been wifeless. The campaign, it must be added, was conducted with the greatest dignity and fine feeling. No mud-slinging or personal invective were employed. At the same time no attempt was made to conceal the disastrous truth—that our Prime Minister, like his predecessor Viscount Bennett was, to put the matter bluntly, an eight-letter word meaning bachelor. No personal criticism of Mr. King was hurled or even implied. But it was frankly deplored that the Canadian Prime Minister, faced by the overwhelming problems of the postwar world, was denied the inestimable advantage of having by his side a wife who was also a mother.

IT WAS inevitable that the corollary —Mr. Bracken the opposing candidate *had* a wife—should be stressed. Indeed it was stressed to such effect in the following days that many electors bewildered by the heat and excitement of the campaign, came to believe that only Mrs. Bracken could repair the shattered unity of the Dominion. Confusions of this sort are bound to arise during the fever of electioneering. Indeed, there were even people among the electorate who came to believe that Mrs. Bracken was the Federal candidate, and who urged in her support that if elected she would enjoy the inestimable advantage of having by her side a man who was not only a husband but a father. No public speaker, it must be added, carried the argument quite as far as this. At the same time none failed to emphasize the value of feminine intuition in public life and the handicap which any public man must suffer when denied this priceless asset.

IT must be admitted that the campaign launched with deadly suddenness and force caught the publicity department of the Liberal organization completely off balance. The rumor that Mr. King was unmarried spread across the country like wildfire and since the facts were too well established for rebuttal, denial was useless. It was hinted that there was some talk of holding a party caucus and rushing Mr. King into a hurried marriage *de convenance;* but since the desperation of such tactics was beyond concealment, the plan if it ever existed had to be abandoned.

It is less understandable perhaps that no open defence of Mr. King's unmarried status was advanced on the ground of his public record. Mr. King, it could have been pointed out, had been Prime Minister of Canada for over twenty years, and in spite of the fact that he was unmarried official life at the Capitol had proceeded with outward tranquillity. Ships had been launched, cornerstones laid, bazaars opened, tea poured, official laundry checked. Nor had Mr. King's domestic policies suffered noticeably from the lack of guiding feminine intuition. Prices had been kept down, baby bonuses issued, and canned goods kept moving on the shelves. Would feminine intuition, the Government spokesman might have inquired, have been an effective substitute for political experience in handling the sensitive feelings of Quebec? Wasn't it even possible that feminine intuition was a highly over-rated commodity and in this case just a catch-phrase invented to influence the electorate?

Admittedly the Liberal spokesman might have been getting into deep water here. Still he might have taken the risk, and going back to source-material, have pointed out that feminine intuition is not invariably infallible. In the case of Mrs. Truman for instance, shouldn't womanly intuition have told her, after her sixth or seventh swing on the nose of the C-54, that she had been stuck with a defective champagne bottle and that further effort was useless? And doesn't the average voter know from his own experience that feminine intuition, even when it works, is a wayward and incalculable factor? Of course he does! He knows that if he were suddenly transformed into the Prime Minister the breakfast table conversation in the Capitol would follow exactly the same pattern that it does in his own domestic setup.

"LOOK, dear," he might say, "I'm pretty sure of the West and the Maritimes. But what does your womanly intuition tell you about the Independent Liberal vote in Quebec?" And his wife, looking at him with the bright-eyed vagueness he knows so well, would reply, "It's simply maddening. I've phoned and phoned and I can't get a particle of satisfaction about those guest-room pillow-cases. You know I have a hunch that they were sent to the Russian Embassy by mistake, and I just can't get up the nerve to ring up and find out."

Apparently there wasn't sufficient time for the Liberal camp to organize a counter-blast to the political tactics of Mr. King's opponents. And as it turned out maybe it was just as well. With the political instinct that has served him so well as a substitute for feminine intuition for over a quarter of a century, Mr. King chose to ignore the whole issue. He knew that the memory of the electorate is short and that it still had a week-end to forget the damning fact that Canada's Prime Minister is a bachelor. He knew too that in the heat and fury of a political campaign voters rarely stop to examine closely issues that had been dragged at the last possible moment into the arena.


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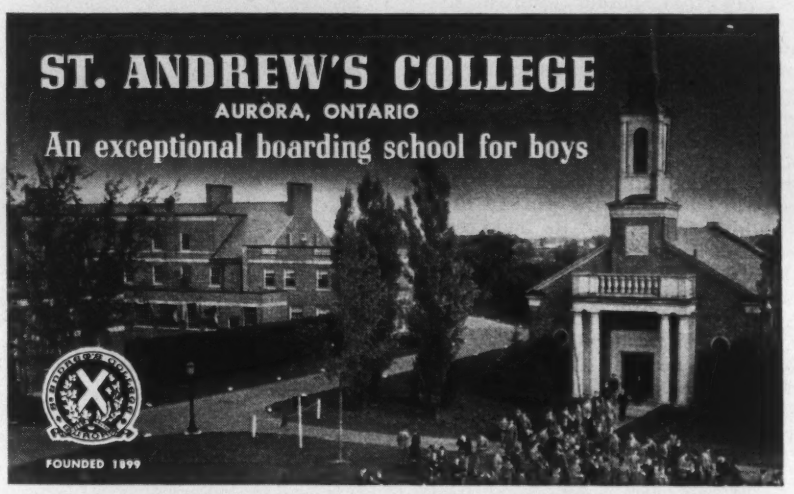

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# What Has Brought On The Syrian Trouble?

By WILLIAM ROLAND

**Who is right in the situation in Syria? Mr. Roland, in a series of questions and answers, gives a concise outline of the background events that led up to the trouble.**

SYRIA is big news today and it may get bigger. Here are answers to some of the questions being asked about this Middle Eastern storm centre.

Question — *What is the position of the Levant States—Syria and Lebanon—in the world juridical system?*

Answer—Experts are reluctant to define it. France was assigned the mandate for Syria by the Allied Powers at San Remo in 1920, and this was later confirmed by the League of Nations. But the League Mandatory Commission has been *de facto* out of action since this war broke out.

Q — *How long has Metropolitan France admitted the Syrian claims to independence?*

A— The Popular Front Government of Leon Blum freely negotiated a complete Treaty of Independence with the Syrians in 1938. The treaty was never signed owing to opposition from the French Right parties.

But in June 1941, Allied Forces marched into Syria as a counter-stroke to German infiltration.

After bloody fighting the Vichy forces retired from the country and Syria and Lebanon passed under British and Free French control. On September 27 that year General Catroux, Free French Commander-in-Chief, proclaimed at Damascus the independence of Syria in the name of the Allies. Lebanon was also proclaimed an independent Sovereign State at Beirut in November.

Q—*There was trouble in the Lebanon in* 1943. *What was this about?*

A—M. Helleu, the French Delegate-General, dismissed the President elected by the Lebanese Parliament, dissolved Parliament and elected his own nominee for President as ruler of the Republic under French direction. The French expressed the view that it was not in their power to terminate the Mandate. Rioting at once broke out. The President was reinstated under pressure from Britain, supported by America, and Helleu was recalled by de Gaulle.

General Catroux later conferred with Syrian and Lebanese representatives, and agreement was reached for the institution of independent Lebanese and Syrian Republics as from January 1, 1944, subject only to the presence on their territory of British and French armies until the conclusion of hostilities.

## France Sends Troops

Q—*What is the background to the present disturbances?*

A—Negotiations began early this year between General Beynet, the French Delegate-General, and the Syrians and Lebanese for a final settlement. Beynet went to Paris to receive the French proposals. There was a long delay in his return. In the meantime French cruisers carried French reinforcements to Beirut. And when Beynet returned he returned with more troops.

Q—*How did the Syrians and Lebanese react to this?*

A—They felt that the troops were being sent to exercise political pressure during the talks, and refused to negotiate.

Q—*What is the Paris Government's point of view?*

A—It was expressed in an official statement on May 28. Troop movements, it was explained, were extremely small and the French forces were merely reliefs and replacements. The statement went on:

"France proposes to settle herself the conditions which shall guarantee independence. She has given obvious proof of her intentions by securing that Syria and Lebanon should take part in the San Francisco Conference."

Q—*What is the British Government's attitude?*

A—Britain's policy was defined by Mr. Churchill in the House of Commons on February 27 this year. He said:

"Ever since 1941 the British Government had made it clear that they would never seek to supplant French influence by British influence in the Levant States. But the Government were determined also to respect the independence of those States."

The despatch of the French troops was against British advice. The Government represented to the French that this action would inevitably be misunderstood at the present time, but the French went ahead and sent them.

Q—*Have the Syrians and Lebanese the support of other Arab States?*

A—Yes, notably Egypt, whose Premier stated "Egypt supports Syria and Lebanon with all its strength in their stand for complete independence and sovereignty."

Q—*What is the population of the Levant States?*

A—At the 1935 census 3,630,000. Damascus has 193,912, Aleppo 177,313, and Beirut 134,655.

Q—*What are the religious totals?*

A—There are 1,514,000 Moslems, and half a million Christians. Both Moslems and Christians stand fully together in the fight for independence.

Q—*What are France's interests in this area?*

A—Mainly cultural. Her missionary and colonizing influence dates back to the 17th century. France has always sought to make her colonial peoples good citizens of France, and to imbue them with French culture. But she has never had a Lyautey in Syria. There is a French University at Beirut founded in 1878 and there are many French schools.

The industries of Syria are all on a small scale and the chief economic importance of the area lies in the fact that the oil pipeline terminates at Tripoli.

• •

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## THE WORLD TODAY

# Eisenhower's Great Qualities; Is This Where We Came In?

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

ANY man who could rise from the position of Lieutenant-Colonel in 1940 to supreme command of the Allied forces within the space of three years, and then proceed to lead these forces of a dozen nationalities to one of the greatest victories in history, without the slightest sign of the jealousy and bickering which usually hampers coalitions, must obviously have great qualities.

Yet it is a fact that Eisenhower's qualities have been slow to be recognized. Before D-Day in Normandy it was fairly common to hear him passed off as "merely" a genial co-ordinator and diplomat. Today, however, he is finally recognized, in the honors bestowed on him in London and Paris and the tumultuous welcome given him at home, as a truly great coalition leader. For this it has been necessary to realize that the qualities required in a supreme commander of democratic armies in modern warfare go far beyond front-line battle direction.

### A Team Leader

He was not a Wellington or a Napoleon, directing his troops on the spot. But then he was not fighting one-day battles, of which the whole shifting scene could be surveyed from a good vantage point. His vast armies, navies and air forces were fighting constantly along a thousand-mile front. He was the leader of a whole team of field commanders. Co-ordination and diplomacy proved, indeed, to be among the chief qualifications for such a job. To no other leader on the Allied side could the sword of Wellington have been presented. A valuable insight into the man's character was given in a long press interview which he granted his old press colleagues at SHAEF a week ago, before taking leave of them (it seems that Supreme Headquarters is very shortly to be broken up, before the Allied Control Commission can be set up in Berlin).

Eisenhower threw the meeting open to questions about the various high points of interest of the past three years. One of the first was about the effect on our plans had we been thrown back into the sea at Anzio. The General answered unhesitatingly: "The Allies do not attack to be thrown back. . . I never considered it because I do not ever let my mind think in that way."

Perhaps his most admired characteristic was shown in his answer to a question on the contribution of Negro troops in the European war. He shot back: "I do not differentiate between soldiers. I do not say white soldiers or negro soldiers, and I do not say American or British soldiers. To my mind I have a task in this war that makes me look upon all soldiers as *soldiers*."

He was supremely the soldiers' general, in kidding with half a dozen G.I.'s who were to travel back to America in his own plane last week, or in accepting the freedom of London. There he said that "humility must always be the portion of any man who receives acclaim earned in the blood of his followers. Honors cannot hide in his memory the crosses that mark the resting places of the dead."

And again he is the friendly leader, in his ever-ready smile; in his remark about fraternizing with German children, that "to my mind, a very young child is really of no nationality"; and in his conviction that "peace lies with all the peoples of the world, not just with their political leader of the moment; if all the peoples are friendly, then we are going to have peace." He added that he had found the individual Russian one of the friendliest persons in the world who enjoys talking and laughing with us, and sees the humor of life.

### Ike on Generalship

In talking about generalship, on our side and the enemy's, he makes no pretense of profundity. Asked what he thought was the full German aim in the Ardennes offensive last December, he said "I'll tell you that whenever you attack you have got dreams, then you have got hopes, then you have got expectations and then you have got just what you have got to get. I mean that there are many things. . . Unquestionably Hitler's determination was to get through to Antwerp, which would, of course, have been a decisive blow for them. . . But their real soldiers knew they could not do it."

Asked to evaluate the German commanders who had opposed him, he said that from what he could dig out of records and from talking with his friends, he thought Von Rundstedt unquestionably the most highly trained, educated and thorough soldier that we had met. Personally, he thought Rommel, too, one of their topflight people, bold and courageous, but not a Lee or a Marlborough.

His purely practical nature comes out in answer to a question on the future of Germany. "I don't think Germany's got any future at the moment. What they have got to think about is the present. We shouldn't begin worrying about long-term government and rules and methods that we are to apply to Germany until we can get the critical emergency settled. This is going to reach its height this winter."

### Needed In Berlin

He takes the same practical attitude towards the delay is setting up the Allied Control Council in Berlin. He has no doubt it will be set up and will work. But he notes that things move more slowly in meeting problems of peace. "Without the incentive of compelling danger, people want to sit back and look over the idea and examine it carefully to see what we are doing. There have been certain little — not misunderstandings—little things to iron out, that have slowed things a bit. But I am perfectly confident of that."

The exceptional talents of General Eisenhower as conciliator and diplomat make him the indispensable Allied representative on the Control Council in Berlin. "Team-work among the four powers occupying Germany, asserts Anne O'Hare McCormick in the New York *Times* "is the *sine qua non* for harmonious co-operation in other fields. Without it there will be no reconstruction and no Europe."

A new effort is being made to solve one of the really great problems of the world: self-government for the 400 millions of India. Very briefly, the proposal is this. The provincial governments set up under the Government of India Bill of 1935, the last big attempt to find a broad solution, should resume their functions. In all those provinces in which the Congress Party had obtained a majority, the ministries resigned at the outbreak of war. In the Punjab, notably, the provincial government has continued to operate, and has been a real success.

The Viceroy's Executive Council is to be completely Indianized, except for the Viceroy himself, and the Commander-in-Chief, who would retain the Ministry of War. The Viceroy would hand over control of foreign affairs to an Indian member, and India would have her own diplomatic representatives abroad, as she has had at San Francisco. Britain would have a High Commissioner at New Delhi, as she does at Ottawa and Canberra.

The trouble begins with the naming of the members of the Executive Council. The British proposal is that there should be an equal number of caste Hindus and Moslems, with additional representatives for the powerful Sikh minority and the 50 million untouchables.

But Mr. Gandhi refuses to accept equality of Hindu representation with the Moslems (especially since the Congress Party would not get all the Hindu seats). He takes offense at the designation "caste Hindus," and he claims that the Congress Party represents all sections of the Indian population. This claim of Congress to speak for the whole, or the vast majority, of the Indian people, has long been one of the most hotly disputed questions.

But the Moslems are determined not to enter into any scheme which will place them in the permanent position of a minority, and result, as they believe, in the restoration of the "Hindu raj." Rather than that, they would break away, with their plan for "Pakistan," or a separate Moslem state comprising the north-eastern and northwestern corners of India, though by no means providing a clear dividing line between the two religions. The untouchables, led by the very able Dr. Ambedkar, insist that it would be betrayal to turn them over to the harsh domination of the caste Hindus.

India thus presents more of a religious than a political problem. And the religious lines are so rigidly


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drawn and inflexibly maintained, that many who have studied the Indian problem for a lifetime despair of ever finding a happy solution. With so much of the world in the melting pot, and little perhaps needed to throw the whole of Asia into turmoil at the end of this war, it is a difficult decision to make, just to pull out and "let the Indians settle their own affairs."

A hint of dawning American appreciation of the difficulties of the problem is contained in a recent *Harper's* article, given wider circulation in *Readers Digest*, telling how an American general came down to breakfast in Calcutta one morning looking as though he had had a bad night. He confessed to a most horrible dream, that the British had pulled out of India during the night and left the whole thing in the lap of the Americans!

We come around, finally, to the trial of the 16 Polish leaders, going on in Moscow. And when I say "come around," the feeling which I have over and over again these days, is "isn't this where we came in?"

### A Polish Munich

You can hear today over Poland all the arguments that were put forward about Czechoslovakia at the time of Munich. It's so far away. Why should we be concerned about it? Aren't the Russians entitled to have a friendly government there? Besides the Poles weren't really good democrats, and they're so troublesome. These small Eastern European peoples can't get along by themselves, so why not let someone run them who can? And if you object to it, what are you going to do about it? Anyway, let's forget about it; haven't we had seven years of it already?

Somehow these arguments don't appeal to me any more today than they did seven years ago, only I find curiously less support from the "liberals" of the left when it is Russia, instead of Germany, who is involved.

Let us reconsider the purposes for which we fought this terrible war, and spent the lives of our young men. If we fought to save Poland, then we are still obligated to support this unhappy people. We have the very closest interest in the fate of the 16 Polish leaders now on trial *since the British Government, supported by the American Government, was responsible for revealing their names to the Soviets*, in the conviction, as Mr. Eden expressed it so fervently at San Francisco, that they included a number who were "just the type whom we believe should be in the new Polish Government", and on the clear undertaking of the Russians that they would enter into conversations with the men according to the Yalta Agreement.

### What We Fought For

If we fought for freedom, then we should take notice that the area of freedom in Europe has been reduced to a bare fringe along the Atlantic and Mediterranean, with Italy, and France decidedly shaky, and press freedom in the two staunchest democracies, Sweden and Switzerland, as well as in Turkey, under constant attack by the Soviet radio and press.

If we fought to prevent one great power from dominating Europe, then as Mr. Churchill said a month ago we have yet to ensure that the Hitlerite tyranny is not supplanted by other totalitarian or police regimes. If puppet totalitarian states are not being set up in Eastern Europe, then all that is necessary is permission for our correspondents to go there and freely report this—and what an immense boon to inter-Allied cooperation that would be.

How to ensure the "simple and honorable purposes" for which we went to war? How to win the *real* respect of the great associated power which bore the main brunt of the German land assault? I suggest that this can be achieved only by the firmest possible diplomacy; that appeasement, weakness and constant concessions will only encourage contempt, and may ultimately produce a situation just as disastrous to Russia's real interests as to ours.

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# Russia Says That We Have Trouble Ahead

By RAYMOND ARTHUR DAVIES

**Russian economists, Mr. Davies reports, are predicting that the economy in Britain, the United States and Canada faces trying times.**

**They say that we are approaching an era of over-production which in three or four years will result in a crisis. Then will come a depression resembling 1929-37.**

DURING the brief period since German capitulation the Russian newspapers and magazines have been devoting considerable space to the postwar perspective of "our", that is "capitalist" economics. Frankly the Russians don't think much of our future. The very authoritative magazine *World Economy and World Politics* and its editor, famous economist Eugene Varga, forecast for us in the near future the beginning of a "period of special depression, such as existed from 1932 to 1937." At the same time Varga and other Soviet economists point to elements of inflation in American, British and Canadian economies and say that in the past, postwar inflation was used to transfer the burdens of the war "from the shoulders of the top financial oligarchy to those of the middle class and the working class."

Inflation in the past, says Professor I. Frachtenberg, in *World Economy and World Politics* "led to the tremendous redistribution of property and national income, to the enrichment of the top financial oligarchy, the ruin of the small and middle bourgeoisie and the most completely possible impoverishment of the working class."

Recently a learned discussion concerning "our" perspectives was held at the Institute of World Economics and World Politics in which Varga took prominent part and delivered the main report. His argument ran something like this:

## Effects of War Economy

War economy is characterized by the superiority of demand over supply. Civilian consumption is limited by the government, and at the same time the monetary income of the people reaches unheard of levels. Financial capital is created which can not be converted into productive capital. A delayed demand is created which "after the war must in one way or another find expression in a more or less lasting increase in market demand over supply and in a temporary rise in prices."

Of all countries thus affected. Varga forecasts, the United States will come out best. But its problems will also be the gravest. The postwar rise in production resulting from the enormous demands of the population for lasting consumption goods, the output of which was reduced so much during war, will not last long." And he goes on Cassandra-like:

"Very soon there will become evident the deep disproportion between the productive capacity of American economy and the consumption capacity of the wide masses of population. For this reason the postwar rise in prices will be partial and brief."

In Europe the situation will be different. Here most countries have become poverty stricken. There is a tremendous demand for every type of goods. But productive capacities are down, there is a lack of raw materials, productivity has been reduced to the utmost. And at the same time there are no funds with which to pay for huge imports. Inflation threatens all European countries except England which can control it to considerable degree. This is Varga's forecast.

Nor does Canada escape, although it only receives indirectly the sharp eye of Soviet economists." "In countries," Varga says, "where the productive apparatus during war has been preserved or extended (the U.S.A., Great Britain, Canada, etc.) it is reasonable to expect a three or four year rise in production which will then become transformed into an overproduction crisis which will be more lasting than that of 1920-1921. This crisis will further worsen the situation in European countries which by then will still be engrossed in the struggle against inflation.

## To Resemble '29 Depression

"After overcoming this postwar crisis and the stabilization of at least some of European currencies," Varga continues, "there will commence a new production cycle. The cycle will resemble more the cycle of 1929-1937 with its depression of a special kind in which there was no real prosperity. It will resemble much less the cycle of 1923-1929 when in some countries as in the United States and Germany the rise of the cycle reached considerable heights."

The discussion of Varga's report evoked considerable interest here. Economist Meiman wrote that the United States and Great Britain (and, one supposes, by inference also Canada) face the possibility of tremendous unemployment. He forecasts that the Governments of these countries will "scarcely be able to avoid trying to give work to the unemployed." He forecasts that the United States may spend as much as 40 to 50 billion dollars during the first three or four postwar years for public works.

Agreeing with Meiman, economist Caplan deals wth this question in greater detail: "The departure of the state from the policy of interference with private business will be effective of course, only until the first crisis. As soon as the economic crisis breaks, no Government of the United States will be able to avoid extraordinary measures to reduce unemployment and thus also soften the crisis. Funds assigned for struggle against the crisis will be many times greater than in the past. They will be advanced not on account of taxation which will be reduced during crisis, but on account of an increase in state debt. That is why it is interesting," Caplan suggests, "to find out the limit of public borrowing in the United States under conditions of dollar stability?"

Many Russians tend to believe that Dumbarton Oaks and similar agreements will tend to ameliorate the situation. Varga and other economists agree with this only in part. They argue that in this war the whole economy of the countries which devoted all their national wealth to the conduct of the war has become quite exhausted.

That there are tendencies serving to ameliorate the situation is agreed. These tendencies include greater efficiency, mobilization of all existing labor reserves, further limitation of civilian consumption during the period of reconstruction, and so on. Nevertheless the ruined countries of continental Europe, according to Varga and others, face catastrophic inflation which will probably not be held in check by measures being sped by the United Nations to reinforce various currencies and stimulate the export of capital from America and Britain to Europe. These measures will help, but they can not cope with the terrible inheritance left by the Nazis. This is the opinion of the Russians.

As far as Canada is concerned, this argument illuminates Russian thinking: "There is no reason to believe, Professor Trachtenberg argues, "that production in England and the U.S.A. (and Canada, R.A.D.) after the war may be held at the present level. It is perfectly clear that we face not the rise in levels reached during war but their lowering. One may only debate the degree of the fall. There is no doubt that the postwar years will be marked by unemployment: one may argue about the extent of this future unemployment; whether the number of unemployed in the United States will be limited by eight million people or will encompass twenty million. And under such conditions the requirements of the national economy in money will naturally not increase but decrease and the presently circulating currency will be excessive."

This, of course, suggests inflation. And Trachtenberg warns that if after


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the war there will be established "the unlimited domination of capitalist monopolies, if all regulating measures directed towards control of inflation will be fully abrogated, if the political and economic influence of the working class (generally the have-nots) will be reduced to the minimum—in a word if the hopes of the widest popular masses for a complete moral-political destruction of fascism and the establishment of democracy are not realized, then the existing subjective factors will function in favor of inflation.

"But, if the postwar years are characterized by the establishment and reinforcement of democracy, if the moral and political destruction of fascism is brought to its conclusion, then the existing subjective factors will function against inflation."

America and England, and by inference Canada, according to these economists can overcome inflationary tendencies, even if they can not prevent unemployment. But whether this happens or not, depends on their policies.

But all Russian economists in forecasting our future do not fail to point out that *they*, that *their country*, will have neither inflation nor unemployment. The i's are not dotted, and the t's are not crossed, but the meaning of spoken and unspoken comparisons is clear enough. The Russians think they have found an answer to these critical problems and they seem to be convinced that we have not. For the moment they let it go at that.

• •

# Brussels' Black Market Booms

By LESLIE RANDALL

*Brussels.*

BRUSSELS, the gayest and most prosperous capital of Europe, is to-day a city of contradictions.

You can buy almost anything in the shops. The stocks seem to be inexhaustible. Now that the fighting is over everyone wants to shake off the fetters of wartime control. But the fact is that at the end of the war, when it was hoped that rules would be relaxed and restrictions would be lifted, the mass of the people—the ordinary, decent, law-abiding Belgians—are crying out for more control.

Orders are coming thick and fast from the Government to fix ration scales and limit prices. For Brussels this is the beginning of control, and not the end, The two reasons for this are the black market and the shortage of coal.

The black market is still the biggest and best organized industry in Belgium. Anyone who can pay the black market prices—and there are a great many Belgians here with money to burn—can buy almost anything in Brussels. Restaurants are packed to beyond capacity with people who pay almost astronomical prices for a meal.

The question of the black market dominates home politics. Women with money pay $12 a pair for silk stockings, and $40 for shoes. A good suit of clothes for a man costs $200. These are under-the-counter transactions.

In the shop windows you see tomatoes priced at $5 a lb., choice hothouse strawberries at 25c each, and grapes at $10 a lb. The restaurant price for a roast chicken is liable to be anything up to $40.

Prices are so skyhigh that only the black marketeers and the war profiteers can pay them. Motorcars captured from the Germans are being driven back to Brussels and sold surreptitiously at big prices to Belgians who have made war fortunes. How these cars are licensed and where the petrol is obtained for them are secrets known only to the black market.

The black marketeers laugh at the law. A smart restaurant is raided. A notice is pinned on the entrance that it is closed by order of the Food Ministry. Next day the restaurant is open for business as usual, but the customers are admitted by the back door.

During the official three-day victory celebrations the restaurants and cafes of Brussels were allowed to stay open all night. Now the 11 p.m. curfew is back.

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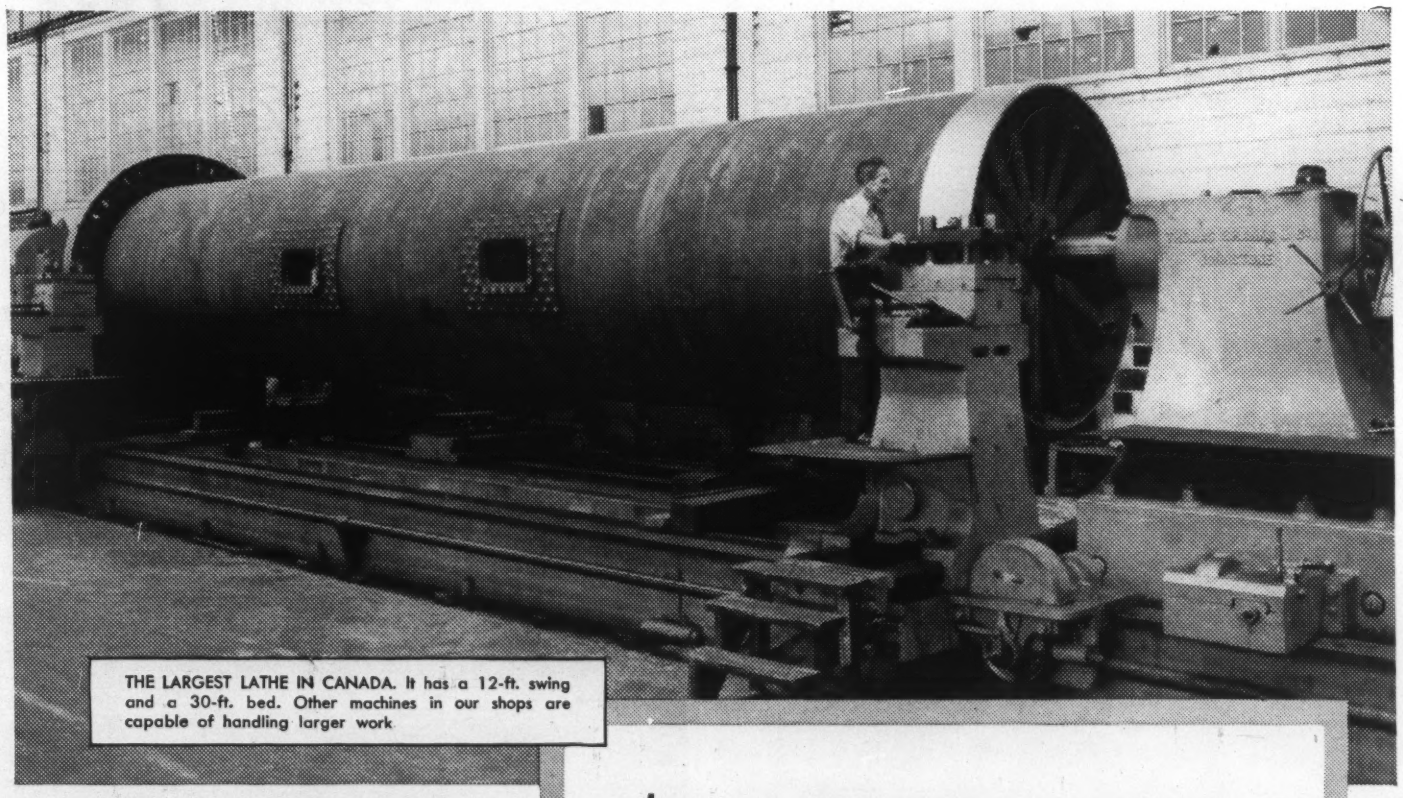

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# Personnel Men Haven't Had a Proper Trial

By C. J. DONALD

**Industry gave the personnel man an enthusiastic welcome at the start of the war when it was overburdened with labor problems. This enthusiasm, Mr. Donald says, has now worn off and there is a tendency to look on the personnel department as a needless expense.**

**The writer, who is a personnel man, feels that men in his field haven't had a chance during the war to prove the value of their work. Their work was of such a rush nature, there was so little confidence in him by management, and war routine imposed so many duties on him that he had little chance to do his real job: improve human relations within the plant. It was this job which so worried industry before the war.**

"IF I were a young man starting out in business today—smart, energetic, and ambitious—I would study to become a personnel man. Personnel is the coming field." That is the way many business and industrial leaders talked in the mid-thirties.

Today, a good many of them have changed their minds. Recently a group of successful men from business and industry were asked where lay the best opportunities for youth at the present time. "Cost accounting," they said, "research, specialized production fields all offer great chances. No matter what you are good at, there is a place here for your talents—as long as you are really good. But personnel work—we wouldn't advise it. There are too many people in personnel work now, cutbacks are taking place already."

That is quite a change in attitude within a few short years. How do you account for it?

There are a number of factors to be taken into consideration in reaching the answer. It may be said, however, that employers had rosy pictures of what personnel work could do, and experience has proved disappointing to them. Probably many of them expected results which were quite unattainable. But what they have obtained in the way of results from their wartime personnel programs falls far short of what it is logical to believe is perfectly attainable.

The reason executives were impressed by the value of personnel work during the thirties was because they found themselves blundering and fumbling whenever they encountered a job in human relations. It became quite obvious that they did not have the trust or understanding of their own employees. This was hard on their self-esteem. They believed sincerely that they were treating their employees well, were protecting their best interests. They expected the employees to see that too, and to show at last a small measure of appreciation. As practical men, they did not like to see inefficiency in any branch of their organization—so sought a solution to the problem of inefficient handling of human relations. "Wouldn't it be wonderful," the boss said to himself, "if I could hire an expert to handle dealings with employees who would deliver the same kind of results my technical and production staffs produce."

## Finding the Right Man

Of course, depression-level budgets made it impossible for many to do anything about this matter before the war. Others would have appointed a personnel director if the right man had presented himself—but the right man was hard to find. Then came the war, and executives found themselves ears-deep in expansion problems—with no time for frills. The physical problems of expansion were solved with amazing skill. Then, all of a sudden, the boss received a nasty jolt—the plant was full of personnel problems. Problems even worse than those of depression days. Expansion had been accomplished amidst confusion. Labor was not as tractable as it used to be. Mass hiring and upgrading resulted in pay scales getting out of line. Amateur foremen were trying to direct amateur workers to do a good job. Plenty of mistakes were being made all over the place. To make matters worse—nearly everyone was suffering from wartime nerves.

Something had to be done, and the old, obvious solution recurred—put a personnel manager in charge. But there was no time to spend months selecting the right man for the job—it was a case of who was the best man available?

Men with skills needed for production just couldn't be spared. However, those who had served in the chain between production and the consumer were not so busy as formerly. Salesmen, advertising men, consumer research specialists were available. Fortunately, these were the very people who had made a study of human nature—one of them should be a good bet. "Joe is a star salesman, he's a crackerjack at understanding human nature—so let's make him personnel director and everything will be rosy." That sounded like a good solution.

## Too Many Arrears

Given the job, Joe worked hard at it and did his best. Unfortunately, personnelwise, the plant was in a mess. Joe found he had a lot to learn about the whirligig of relationships in an industrial plant. He found a lot of problems which had been created over many months, which took months to clean up.

Unfortunately, events wouldn't

**The sun was shining bright in Italy, and these British troops with time now to enjoy it, relax by the ruins of a thatch-covered cottage, where apparently they are quartered. But the end of the fighting does not relax the necessity for keeping weapons in fighting trim. One of these chaps is cleaning his Tommy gun, while the other reads a magazine.**

Whatever your ambitions for the future may be—a business of your own—travel—freedom from financial worries; all depend on one thing, the money to carry them out.

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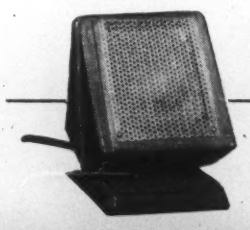

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stand still and wait for Joe to clean up the backlog. Enough fresh problems came up each day to send many a man tottering off for a nervous breakdown. The fact that Joe stuck to the job and did his best indicates that he was a fairly exceptional type of man. But he was kept so busy that he never got the chance to sit back and get a proper perspective on the swiftly-shifting kaleidoscope of history as it unfolded in the factory. Even when he increased his staff, he couldn't keep abreast of developments..

But the sad part of Joe's position is that he was expected to produce results in the same way as technical and production men are expected to produce results—but he wasn't given the same opportunity. When the technical man informs the boss that a certain idea won't work, the boss accepts the fact that this expert knows what he is talking about. Or when an engineer announces that heretofore a certain tank has been operated at an unsafe pressure, and henceforth the pressure will have to be cut down, the boss is disappointed when he thinks of the reduced production which will ensue—but he accepts the engineer's recommendation.

### Blamed by Both Sides

The personnel man is in a different position. Repeatedly he is told to alter his practice to conform to the boss's prejudice. Perhaps he tells the boss that the men in the shop are talking union, would feel better if they had a collective bargaining contract, recommends that the union be invited to apply for a government-supervised vote—and that the company negotiate a contract if the union shows enough strength. Maybe the boss agrees. On the other hand, maybe he hammers his mahogany desk and announces "I've run this outfit for twenty-five years without a union, and I'm not having any now. You go back and get those crazy ideas out of their heads. Don't they know there's a war on?" Of course, there are lots of men who didn't oppose unions, but many of these had other prejudices—perhaps the machine shop had always started work at six in the morning, now the machinists could show that things would work just as well if they started at eight, but the boss wouldn't sanction a change.

Things like that happen in personnel work. Usually they stir up quite a tempest, and end with the men getting what they want. They lead to bitterness which is difficult to overcome. And the personnel man is blamed by both men and management. When the manager finds the personnel department hasn't solved all the human relations problems, he is likely to wonder whether the personnel department is worth what it costs.

### Basic Problems Untouched

Even apart from the fact that the personnel director often has a hard time getting his recommendations accepted by management, there is quite a problem involved. The peacetime industrialist envisaged a small staff which would attend to the problems and complaints of the employees. Now he has a large personnel staff, and it doesn't seem to have solved these matters. What is the personnel department doing?

In the average plant, most of the members of the personnel department are working on government assignments. Looking after gasoline and tire rationing under Wartime Industrial Transit may be a full time job for a man and a girl. Employment and labor recruiting, dealing with Selective Service, travelling to localities where there is a surplus of labor, hiring, arranging transportation to the job, finding housing—all this may occupy two men and two or three girls. The sale and administration of Victory Bonds and War Savings amounts to a full-time job for one person. Reports to the government on labor turnover, absenteeism, pay scales and so on keep a couple of people busy. Dealings with Mobilization Officers may take up quite a lot of time.

What all this adds up to is the fact that personnel work in its primary sense still hasn't been given a fair trial. The personnel staff has not been able to tackle the problems which made the industrialist long for such a staff before the war. But that does not mean that personnel is—or should be—a discredited field. Given a chance, it can function effectively on those basic problems of pre-war years. Certainly it is not going to solve them all. The very complexity of human relationships means that we cannot hope for quick and happy solutions to all of them. But, unless we employ experts to spend their time on these matters, we can't expect to solve any of them.

What can the experts do to justify the expense involved? They can pay their way by bringing about conditions where employees work happily and effectively—producing more material and of better quality per man-hour. They can do this and still spare the executives and production men from having to wrestle with many knotty problems in human relationships. They can minimize sources of friction in the shop. They can train both foremen and workers to produce better results. They can help employees to solve or adjust their own personal problems in a manner which will enable them to live happier lives—and be more effective workmen. They can assist in setting up incentives which will be met by enthusiastic acceptance rather than resistance by the work force.

In short, good personnel staffs can more than pay for themselves by securing more production per dollar for their firms, while at the same time providing a happier life for many plant employees. Given the opportunity—they can do this. Some day they will be given this opportunity. Unfortunately, there are indications that the day may not come immediately. Many executives are taking the attitude that an elaborate personnel program is an expensive frill which will have to be cut down in peacetime.

Those who do try to skimp on their postwar personnel programs are likely to get one satisfaction out of the experiment. They are likely to get themselves into such a mess in their relationships with their own employees that they will be forced to re-establish their personnel program. When this happens, every year as they pass the annual budget for personnel work they will be able to say: "Well, at least here is one account which is going to save the company money and worry."

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### ON BURNING BOOKS

IF THE coarse and brutal high school boys who made the Nazi bonfire could understand the power of a free man's books well enough to burn them, we in this country can understand the power of these books well enough to honor them and treat them as the things they are—the strongest and the most enduring weapons in our fight to make the world a world in which the free can live in freedom. — Archibald MacLeish.


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# British Conservatives Don't Lack Leaders

By MAURICE WEBB

**Will Eden eventually succeed Mr. Churchill as Conservative Leader in Britain?**

**The writer says probably yes. But there are four other men who must be given consideration: Butler, Hudson, Lyttelton and Law.**

**Mr. Webb is one of Britain's leading political writers.**

WILL Mr. Anthony Eden become the leader of the Conservatives when the time comes for Mr. Churchill to lay down the burdens of that office?

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald told you in Canada that he will. And there is litttle doubt that most people here concur with that judgment.

It must be stated, however, that the Foreign Secretary's promotion to the highest office in his party is not quite so certain as is commonly supposed.

If these delicate matters were settled by the decision of the general public Mr. Eden's elevation would, I think, be assured. But they are not so settled.

Politicians may derive their status as Parliamentary figures from the general mass of citizens. But their position as party leaders depends entirely upon the attitude of their party colleagues. And there are many Conservatives in a position to influence such a crucial decision who are not sure that Mr. Eden is the man they want to take over from the Premier.

His exceptional talents are generally recognized, and it is realized that he has developed and matured considerably these past three years. He has lost those traces of adolescence which were an undoubted handicap and has acquired an inner strength and solid self-assurance which make him a figure of undoubted eminence and authority.

But despite his advance, and his considerable personal standing with the public, I find in some Conservative quarters a disposition to doubt whether he is the man they want as their next leader.

There is a feeling that he is too remote from the organized life of the party. It is complained, too, that he shows little interest in home affairs. But, above all, there is the fear that he is not quite the immaculate and unbending Tory which they feel their next leader ought to be. I judge that those who feel like this about Mr. Eden are a minority. But they include many whose word carries great weight in the Party's inner councils.

The majority take the view that it is greatly in the Foreign Secretary's favor that he appears before men with few of the marks of rigid and orthodox conservatism. They argue that his appeal to the great non-partisan vote is an electoral asset of untold value to the Conservative Party.

There is, of course, plenty of time for this situation to resolve itself. Mr. Churchill is far from being in a resigning mood and much can happen before he feels the moment has arrived for his departure from the scene.

## Four Rivals

In the meantime, there are others who have claims to the succession, and it is possible that one of these may yet emerge as a powerful rival to Mr. Eden.

Who are these other candidates? There are four whose claims to consideration are well founded. Each of them has his supporters. And each of them is steadily advancing in prestige. They are:—

Mr. R. A. Butler.
Mr. R. S. Hudson.
Mr. Oliver Lyttelton.
Mr. Richard Law.

If Mr. Eden falls in the race for any reason, I predict that one of the above will take over from Mr. Churchill when the time comes.

Mr. Butler has a closer association with the party organization than any of the others. He takes a close interest in all the inner concerns of the party, and his advice is sought by the responsible authorities on many important matters.

In Parliament his skilful handling of the education reforms greatly enhanced his status. His great strength is that he is popular both with the older and more orthodox members of his party and with the younger "Tory reformers". And no one doubts that his fidelity to the cause is complete.

## Hudson Has Best Brain

Mr. R. S. Hudson, in my judgment, has the best brain in the Conservative Party. His trouble is a rasping voice and a somewhat astringent temper. He has the rare gift of courage and a zest for battle which, while it brings him plenty of trouble, enables him to turn forlorn hopes into resounding personal triumphs.

His work for agriculture earned the praise of all parties. But the manner of its accomplishment—robust, uncompromising and fearless—has made him many enemies outside. If he fails to get near the highest seat of office it will be because he has gone on refusing to be a pleasant and accommodating companion of those who wield the decisive votes.

Mr. Oliver Lyttelton starts with an advantage over the others in that he possesses Cabinet experience as well as that not invaluable commodity, experience of large-scale industry.

But while he has been making great progress in the inner circles of politics he has not yet mastered the art of conducting himself well in Parliament. He still gives the impression of being rather out of his element. But if time cures this handicap he will certainly be in the running.

Mr. Richard Law must have a place in the list, although, for the moment, he cannot be regarded as more than an attractive outsider. But everything he has yet done confirms the belief that he is equipped to emulate the performance of his famous father Bonar Law.

Uncommonly shrewd, and with a sagacity beyond his years, Dick Law is spoken of by high civil servants as the most promising young politician to enter Whitehall for many years.

His modesty masks a self-belief which seems adequate to carry him into very high places. He may, of course, be served by ill-luck. Many politicians of equal promise have gone into obscurity because of such misfortunes as the loss of their seat or appointment to an unsuitable post. These unpredictable events apart, it is safe to forecast a notable future for Mr. Law.

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### SPEEDY TRUCK

A PAIR of Texas recruits were taking their first plane trip cross country. They landed in St. Louis and a little red truck dashed out to refuel the plane. At Cleveland, the second stop, a little red truck dashed alongside the plane as it landed. The third landing was at Albany and the same thing happened. The first recruit looked at his watch and turned to his companion. "This plane," he observed, "is sure making wonderful time." "Yep," answered the other, "and the little red truck isn't doing bad either."

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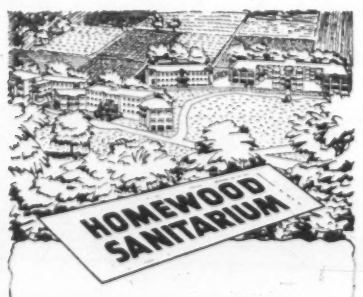


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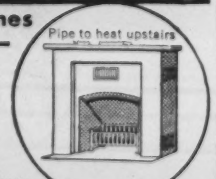


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# British Had To Fight New War In Burma

**By SQUADRON-LEADER CHARLES GARDNER**

**The British 14th Army which has been fighting the battle of Burma had to switch tactics for this campaign. Formerly famed for its skill in jungle warfare, once the army reached the plains of Central Burma it had to change to mobile desert warfare. They fought a campaign reminiscent of North Africa and bewildered the Japanese.**

**Outstanding has been the co-operation between air and ground forces.**

**Notably, malaria has been conquered and the sickness rate on the Burma Front compares favorably with other fronts.**

*Mandalay.*

THE 14th Army is on the eve of a great victory! Before long it will be writing the final chapter of the Burma campaign, and the shield which Tokyo had put up between the Allies and the Japanese conquests in South-East Asia will have been knocked out of her hands.

Up till three months ago the fame of the British 14th Army rested, and rightly so, on its unsurpassable skill in jungle warfare. Its story was one of a long-drawn fight against the terrain, against the rains, against tropical diseases and against the Japanese hindrances which were rated by General Slim's men in approximately that order.

Since they crossed the River Chindwin on the plains of Central Burma, the men of the 14th have had to fight a new sort of war. From the close tactics, patrols and ambushes of the undergrowth they had to switch to mobile "desert" warfare.

Men who for 18 months had fought, hardly ever able to see more than two or three feet in front of them, were now able to see 20 miles of open rolling country at a glance. Their commanders began to deal in motorized thrusts of as many miles as they had been used to thinking of yards.

Almost overnight the entire role of the Army changed, and it began to build for itself a new fame—a fame based on exploits more akin to those of the Western Desert than of the Kabaw Valley and the Tiddim Road.

The Japanese, blinking in the unaccustomed sunlight of the plains, were bewildered. Beaten out of their own chosen battleground—the jungle—they went to ground in foxholes on the plain, while Slim's men cut and thrust around and behind them in a series of sweeps and flanking attacks which have now brought them to the last lap of the Burma campaign.

## 700-Mile Journey

I have just returned from the Burma front, where I flew over much of the front-line territory. It is flat and arid—a dusty, desert-like brown, save for the deeper green of the Irrawaddy Basin. A few scrubby trees provide the only natural cover, and a few isolated ridges of hills — easily by-passed—provide the only defensive features. It is in this country that our men have, for the first time, been able to go ahead in top gear. And from now on, for the rest of the Burma campaign, the 14th Army is completely clear of the jungle. All the men of the 14th to whom I have spoken were full of the pride that rightly belongs to a great army which has done great things. Their 700-mile journey, which they began at the borders of India last August, is nearly over. The Japs will still fight and fight fanatically—but they are beaten and disjointed.

An interesting psychological reversion to the primitive is already reported from several sectors. Japanese troops have, a number of times recently, thrown away their weapons and have come at our troops, and even our airmen, with their bare hands. One such Jap, unarmed in a ring of British soldiers, ran around snarling and leaping like a wild animal. It was impossible to restrain him and he had to be shot.

The 14th—and its supporting R.A.F. groups—was, I found, even more of a "family" army than before. The Eighth must have had a lot of this spirit in the desert days—but it is doubtful if it was ever so developed as with the 14th in Burma.

Commanding his family is the man every soldier, British, Indian and Gurkha on the front knows, likes and trusts—"Uncle Bill" Slim (Lieut.-General Sir W. J. Slim).

This short, tough, outspoken general—the man who was once a corporal in the last war (until he was "busted back to a private" for drinking a mug of beer on a march)—has a personality and a brain which dominates the Burma battlefields. More air-minded than most airmen, "Uncle Bill" has achieved complete co-ordination with his air forces.

I spoke to him at his headquarters just before the present thrusts started. "Back home," he said, "I'm told airborne troops wear a special badge or beret or something. On that showing all my army should have some such badge. Practically every man fighting in the 14th is virtually an 'airborne,' and has been flown to the front at some time." For on several occasions Slim has moved full infantry divisions entirely by air.

## Supplied by Air

Working side by side in the same H.Q. as Slim is Air Vice-Marshal Vincent, A.O.C of the 14th's main support group. "Dive-bombers anywhere on the front in 25 minutes" is Vincent's motto—and his squadrons see that he isn't let down.

The war has produced no bigger air story than that of the "air supplies" army. I flew in my little trainer over many parts of Burma—but there was never a time when I could look out of my cockpit without seeing at least half a dozen Dakotas.

In February, these Dakotas moved 60,000 tons, 40,000 troops and 11,000 sick and wounded on the Burma front. In March, they brought the supply tonnage up to 70,000.

Every soldier to whom I spoke praised the air forces, and particularly the arrangements for the air evacuation of the sick and wounded.

But of the things I saw and was shown at the Burma front, the one that impressed me most was a piece of paper with a squiggly line on it. It was the malaria graph from 1942 to 1945. The graph started as high as a delirious patient's temperature, and came down steadily through 1943 and 1944, until it dropped steeply to become a mere waver along the bottom line.

Opposite the steady downslope was a label reading: "Start of full Anti-Malarial Precautions." Opposite the steep drop was another—"Start of mepacrine."

Mepacrine—the little yellow aspirin-sized tablet which every man in Burma has to take at breakfast—has broken the malaria scourge. The men know it. Unpopular when first introduced (it has a bitter taste and produces temporarily a yellowish complexion), it is now recognised by all ranks as a life-saver.

Since "compulsory mepacrine" was put in South-East Asia Command orders, the malaria rate has dropped to just over one man per 1,000 per day. The total sickness rate from all causes on the Burma front now compares most favorably with that of any other fighting front.


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# Best Social Security Is Moral Security

By H. O. WARD

**Social Security! Yes, but how? We make laws designed to afford protection "from the cradle to the grave," forgetting that there is only one form of certain security, and that is moral security. It lies within reach of all of us.**

**We can put into practice, individually, many or most of the things we ask of government.**

THIS is not a discourse on maternity hospitals or funeral parlors. It is intended to call the attention of thinking people, before it is too late, to the direction in which we appear to be going.

In this age of rapid movement the war has quickened ideas and invention to such an extent that many things are out of date before they can be put into effect. There is no end to mechanical ingenuity and we are no longer surprised at anything new. Absurdity, unlike originality, has become commonplace.

Mentally we are receptive to any clamor if it sounds a little different. Socially we are at the mercy of every quack who has his eye on our pockets. Politically we are controlled by every device possible, with little protest, whether control is necessary or not.

Every expedient is tried, honest and dishonest, to extract increased income from industry. Economics are a thing of the past. Labor organizers regard the war as an opportunity not to be lost; so let tomorrow look after itself. But as surely as today is yesterday's tomorrow we shall be faced in the reactions of tomorrow with the acts of today.

Academic theorists are throwing up two-a-penny schemes intended to protect the interests and welfare of the common man throughout his life. In Britain proposals are well advanced, and partially accepted by government, for unemployment benefit, pensions for all, medical care, higher education, factory legislation, all to be handled by the state. Social revolutionaries declare this is not enough and demand wider application on the grounds that, as millions are spent on war, economy should not be applied to social services. They conveniently forget that the war is not, and probably never will be, paid for.

## Fear of Insecurity

These things are not confined to Britain, they are on their way here. In principle they are excellent and well worth working for. Nobody can disapprove of them. We all want to see a great expansion in social consciousness, impelling us to consider the welfare of one another.

That there is room for improved living standards cannot be denied but it is folly to attempt to attain them by repudiating standards of common sense.

What, then, are so many people overlooking in seeking to attain such obvious benefits?

In the first place, our search after material security is based on fear of insecurity. Between the wars nations framed their policy on security and where did it get them? Tariff walls were raised against other nations until trade stagnated. Shipping rotted in ports throughout the world. Coffee was burned on the ground in Brazil when Europe had none. The prairie provinces could not sell their grain while famine raged in many parts of the world.

Did all this prevent unemployment? In practically every country of the world similar conditions obtained to those of the United States where factories rusted while bread lines formed. So much for man's prescience! And this was the search for security! The fact is material security never did, and never can exist; history teaches us that, although, by avoiding foolishness, better conditions can be brought about.

## Chasing Sunbeams

Who wastes time trying to catch a sunbeam, a shadow, or a chord of music? The pursuit may be interesting but it is soon found that they lack physical substance. National security is similar; we think we have it, then it vanishes. Hence our troubles in seeking it. Belief in it brings inevitable disillusionment akin to that of the religious fanatic who jumped from an aeroplane, convinced in his belief that angels would bear him up.

There is only one form of certain security—moral security. It lies within reach of all of us. If well developed nothing can assail it. Read the parable of the man who built his house on a rock.

There are thousands of examples around us of those having a generous share of the seemingly good things of life who yet are very miserable people. On the other hand, there are numerous instances of men whose hearts have sung in overcoming incredible handicaps and, in doing so, strengthened their fortitude. Is this not a lesson then, clearly written? I believe it is. "The real gifts life offers are those we earn." In all ages and in all the great religions this is considered fundamental; applicable, in every aspect, to the group as well as to the individual. There is certain justice in reaping exactly what is sown.

Let us return to the intention expressed in the beginning of this article and consider our direction.

Do you remember how we responded to the Atlantic Charter when its text was first flashed over the world? Our pulses quickened and chins went up. You felt, as all good men felt, that this was indeed worth fighting for. The essence of it was Freedom and it went straight to the heart of every man who wished to call his soul his own. It did not imply freedom from restraint (for restraint is the privilege of free men) nor yet security, but it did imply freedom from being told what, when and where to think, speak or act, by any authority other than one's conscience. It appealed to all those opposed to being pushed around.

## Group Pressures

We now come to a problem of some difficulty. In a democracy such as ours, we ask a group of men to represent and govern us. They are expected to so legislate that the wishes of the majority are expressed and translated into law. At the same time, minorities have ample means of expressing their views, in free debate. Minority views, if reasonable, often modify proposed legislation. There is, however, a weakness in this system which must be constantly watched. We are apt to regard the government as something apart from ourselves and lose interest in it. Where this happens we open a door to various interests (who may not truly reflect the wishes of the people) to bring pressure to bear on the government. Not all such pressure is bad; occasionally some interests are better informed than the public and their activities may be beneficial to all. On the other hand, interests other than good have similar opportunities and the effects may be retrogressive.

The more we demand of government the more power must we give our representatives to carry out our wishes. The more active (and vociferous) a group or party may be, the more likely are they to dominate others, whether their intentions are good or bad. The point I wish to stress is this question of power. In giving our representatives more power, (by demanding more legislation), do we intend to relinquish our own? We cannot have it both ways, for every statute enacted entails penalties for infraction, thus putting a net around freedom of action other than in prescribed channels. Eventually we are hemmed in and initiative is destroyed. Do we really visualize that the government represents us, and when we demand legislation for this or that, frequently involving increased taxation, we simply increase the staff of a department, or create a new one, in order to collect from ourselves the finance required to meet our demands? Are we, in fact, admitting that we are incapable of organizing our lives except through central government or are we con-


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cealing the thought, under cloak of social consciousness, of gaining benefits at the expense of the other fellow?

Those who seek power are well aware of these hidden motives and frequently play off one against the other. I am not suggesting that our representatives are other than honest men, trying to meet our wishes, but I do assert we ask of them too much of what we can do ourselves and, in so doing, they are compelled to ask for more power to execute our demands. This is exceedingly dangerous, whether the power rests in honest hands or in those less scrupulous. Moreover it leads to the vicious practice of the less intelligent section of the public supporting those who offer them most in return for votes.

No matter what we ask of government, it must be paid for in one of two ways; either by increased taxation or in some form of compulsory service. In either way the individual loses a measure of freedom; the greater the demand, the less the remaining freedom. Laws once written are seldom repealed and, in the course of time, their meaning changes but their restriction remains. Noble tradition, however, woven into the life of the people, transcends in quality of action the very highest possibilities of legislation.

It is not my purpose to argue which politic system is best, but simply to draw attention to what is frequently overlooked. In postwar planning we must remember that the avowed purpose of the war is to uphold and extend freedom. It is important to examine our plans and to ask ourselves, before it is too late, if we are attaining that objective, or we may find that class war and sectional interests have been substituted. Fear is less likely to arise in the minds of others if we are free from the taint of it.

### Need For Realism

Much trouble and anxiety can be avoided within our borders if we adopt a realist viewpoint and put into practice, ourselves, many of the things we ask of government. We already have a sound background of voluntary work on which to build; more so than many European countries. By extending this work to the utmost we can avoid the pitfalls of European peoples while being an inspiration to all those who have lost independence of spirit. This is an ethical matter; social service is none other, and it springs initially from the individual heart. It is a big task and calls for the united effort of many individuals, but by undertaking it voluntarily, the strength and power of the individual remains in his own hands. Nothing is taken from him who freely gives; the giver grows in stature.

Our greatest adversaries are not those of the body but those of ignorance and spiritual poverty. We must measure our adversaries by ourselves. If we are big their bulk will diminish; if we are small they will tower over us.

Free men go forward comprehending neither fear nor despair, concerned only with the task and how it will be accomplished. They harness nature to their purpose, for they understand the eternal laws of the spirit. They create good by what they put into the task, not by what they get out of it. Nor are they ever disappointed; complete in themselves they ask for nothing.

Consider well, then, the road on which we travel from the cradle to the grave if we wish to be called free. Guidance is one thing, compulsion is another.

# German Schools Are Denazified

By MONTAGUE LACEY

GERMAN children, on the orders of General Eisenhower, are going back to fairy stories. Hans will learn from the new school books that it is not right to be a bully and Gretchen will be taught to say her prayers like other children the world over.

I recently saw the first of the new reading books that are to be used in the German schools at Aix—the first to be opened by the Allies under the supervision of the military government.

There is a preface to the book in English and German, and all German children reading it will learn that they are getting their first lessons in education from us. It says: "This textbook is one of a series which is being published by order of the Supreme Commander of the Allied Expeditionary Force for emergency use in German schools in the area occupied by his forces.

"It has been selected after a thorough examination of many of the books in use in Germany before the Nazi accession to power.

"It is a textbook of German authorship and has been reprinted without textual alteration.

"Its issue does not imply that it is entirely suitable from an educational point of view or otherwise. It is merely the best book which could be found in the circumstances and must serve until Germany produces better textbooks of its own."

The book replaces those by which every German child learned to count by looking at German soldiers, and wipes out the Nazi Party teachings of the mystic qualities of blood and soil.

The print is in Gothic type and there are Grimm's Fairy Tales, fables and simple little poems, including one called "What God said about Sunday." There are even riddles and joke questions.

The book is illustrated with simple drawings, showing children playing ring-o'-roses, girls playing with dolls and boys busy at games that are anything but warlike.

Christmas, which the Nazis tried to laugh off, comes back into the life of German children, too.

### Permit to Re-Open

No school may reopen in Germany today without permission of the Military Government, and before that is given the local authorities must make certain that no teacher will glorify militarism, revive, spread or justify National Socialism, exalt the achievements of the German leaders, favor religious or racial discrimination, seek to disturb the relations between the United Nations, or expound the principles of war or preparation for war. Further, physical training in German schools is not to be expanded or retained to the point where it becomes the equivalent of military training.

If the Germans want to open secondary or higher schools, they must first get permission from the Combined Chiefs of Staffs of the Allied military organization. There is not one existing textbook that can be put into use for German schools. They are all so heavily charged with Nazi propaganda.

The re-education of the German youth will be a long-term proposition and its first steps will be largely negative.

Many prominent American and British educators have been assigned to the military government to deal with these problems.


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# What Youth Thinks Of Lowering Voting Age

By MARY BRECHIN

**A national survey of youth opinion made for the Canadian Youth Commission shows the average young Canadian doesn't want the voting age lowered.**

**On the other hand, in hundreds of youth briefs received by the Commission an active minority of young people urge lowering the age to 18. Older age groups are becoming increasingly powerful politically and it is questionable whether youngsters of 18 are less qualified to vote than are oldsters over 75.**

THOSE of us who have been accustomed to think of adolescents as ever straining at the leash for more and more independence may be surprised to learn that the average young Canadian is not eager for that privilege which has become the symbol of adulthood among free men—namely the vote.

In a national poll of youth opinion (15-24) taken for the Canadian Youth Commission, the majority of young people opposed the suggestion to lower the voting age below 21.

The poll, conducted by the Canadian Institute of Public Opinion, included young men and women in the armed forces at home and overseas, as well as civilian youth.

Here is the question they were asked:

"It has been suggested that voting requirements be changed to allow persons 18, 19, and 20 years old to vote in elections. Would you approve or disapprove if this were done?"

Little variation was shown between service groups and civilians with both registering 53% disapproval. Service personnel showed 35% approval; civilians 36%; the remainder were undecided.

Among civilian youth approval was lowest in Ontario with 30%, rising in the Maritimes to 34%, and was highest in Quebec, the Prairies, and British Columbia, with 40%. Those under 20 showed slightly more disapproval (56%) than those under 20 with 51%. Young men favored the idea (40%) more than young women (32%). Disapproval increased as the level of education rose—public school, 44%; high school, 56%; college, 60%. The higher the income bracket the higher the disapproval—upper income 60%; middle income, 56%; lower income 50%.

Few of these same young people would turn down the offer of a latchkey or of financial independence. Why then do they reject the idea of exercising their full citizenship privelege at 18?

The answer may be found in their replies to some of the other questions asked in the poll, and in the youth briefs received by the Youth Commission from all parts of Canada.

## Views on Party Politics

Here is another question asked, and the replies:

"Some people say that present political parties put party politics ahead of the country's good. Do you think this is true of all political parties, of just some of them, or do you think none of them put politics ahead of the country's good?"

| | True of all | Of just some | Of none | Undecided |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | % | % | % | % |
| National | 37 | 31 | 5 | 27 |
| Maritimes | 36 | 29 | 5 | 30 |
| Quebec | 43 | 21 | 4 | 32 |
| Ontario | 34 | 35 | 7 | 24 |
| Prairies & B. C. | 34 | 36 | 6 | 24 |
| Men | 39 | 33 | 5 | 23 |
| Women | 36 | 29 | 5 | 30 |
| Age 15-19 | 32 | 34 | 5 | 29 |
| Age 20-24 | 42 | 27 | 6 | 25 |
| Pb. school | 35 | 24 | 6 | 35 |
| H. school | 36 | 35 | 5 | 24 |
| College | 50 | 24 | 5 | 21 |
| Upper income | 44 | 33 | 3 | 2 |
| Middle income | 36 | 34 | 5 | 25 |
| Lower income | 37 | 29 | 3 | 31 |

From these figures there can be little doubt that youth thinks politics a "dirty business", and this is borne out by the replies to a question on the choice of careers—only one English-speaking youth and one French-speaking naming politics as their first choice.

It is a sweeping indictment of our political parties that such a high percentage of our young people does not trust any one of them to put the country's welfare before their own interests. It will be noticed cynicism is higher in Quebec than in other parts of Canada; higher among men than among women—and rises with income and education.

On the other hand, if 27% are unable to decide, the indication is that a large number of our young people don't know enough about politicians, political parties or platforms to give an opinion.

With provincial committees in each of the nine provinces, the Canadian Youth Commission has been able to accumulate data from all parts of Canada. Thousands of youth study groups have been operating from coast to coast, culminating in a youth conference in each province, with hundreds of youth briefs being sent to the Commission. These briefs represent a young people more interested in public problems than the average youth—and the opinions are offered after a certain amount of study of the subject.

## Those in Favor

It is interesting to compare some of the opinions expressed in the briefs with those taken in the poll. For the most part, organized youth groups favor lowering the voting age.

Here are a few excerpts:

"The voting age should, decidedly, be lowered. In most schools today, a reasonable amount of citizenship is taught all students. Thus, these young people who have knowledge of the subject are even more qualified to vote at this age than are many adults at thirty or forty years of age." (High School, Dartmouth, N.S.)

"Lowering of voting age to 18 should be put into practice after education in the schools has had time to take effect." (Northern Saskatchewan Urban Conference)

"That voting age in Dominion and Provincial fields be lowered to 19." (Regina Youth Conference)

"That the voting age be lowered to age corresponding to induction into the armed forces." (Halifax Youth Conference)

"It was recommended that the vot-

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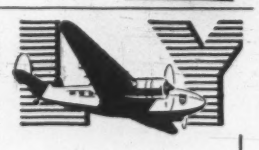

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ing age be reduced to 18." (Quebec Provincial Youth Conference)

"The right of franchise should be lowered to 18 years, the time when youth's mind is fresh with political views learned in high school." (Crescent Heights United Church Young People, Calgary)

"Twice as many were in favor of 21 as the voting age as were in favor of 18." (Summary of 30 Study Groups—Ontario)

As may be seen, some of these young people think the high school student is capable of registering a more intelligent vote than many adults—and it may be true that if the voting age were lowered, little appreciable difference would occur in the quality of the vote.

The quotation from the Northern Saskatchewan Urban Conference, recommending the lowering of the voting age to 18 after education in the schools has had time to take effect, brings out a point stressed in many of the youth briefs on education, which is the need for more and better training for citizenship in schools.

## Not Instructed at Home

Strangely enough, there is no indication in the briefs that young people seek or receive instruction in politics or in the broader sense, in citizenship —in the home. Either they have little faith in their parents' judgment of such matters—or they simply take it for granted that this knowledge should be acquired in school. If it is because they seldom hear politics discussed within the family circle, this would reflect a lack of political consciousness on the part of the parents and tend to substantiate the youth claim that many high school students are more qualified to vote than are adults.

But if young people do not look to the home for this kind of instruction they certainly expect a great deal from the schools. Again and again the youth briefs urge more and better courses in current events and in politics. And they want unbiased knowledge.

"Politics should be discussed in schools and all groups and all sides of the question presented." (Interdenominational Young People's Board, Saskatoon)

"Speakers from all parties should be present to give political education rather than a plain lesson, so as to receive an unbiased course in politics and economics. We do not believe that teachers should attempt to teach these subjects, but that panel discussions etc. should compose the course. This would involve debating, oratory, business procedure, composition, etc." (Hi Y Conference, Ontario and Quebec)

These are expressions of opinion from a socially conscious minority group of Canadian youth. In the Gallup Poll survey of a much wider cross-section, only a quarter of the English-speaking group criticize their schools for doing a poor job in educating them in world affairs, with French-speaking youth slightly more critical.

The need to stimulate in young people an interest in democratic government becomes evident when we consider the aging of the population in Canada.

## Older Groups Increasing

With each successive decennial census the proportion of our population in the older age groups is increasing, due to several factors, most important of which are:

a. A declining birth rate. Advances in pre-natal and post-natal care resulting in decreased infant mortality have not completely counter-balanced this tendency.

b. A declining death rate due to advances in the field of medical care and preventive medicine.

c. A falling-off in immigration which formerly added a considerable proportion of young adults to the population.

The economic consequences of this trend towards an older population become apparent when we consider the differences in tastes and behavior of the old and the young. Older people are more conservative in their tastes —for example, their influence is liable to increase the demand for savings placed in "safe" investments rather than in new enterprises.

Politically, the implications are considerable. With young people unable to vote until they are 21, and oldsters continuing to vote as long as they can totter to the polls, the older members of our society are becoming increasingly powerful politically.

It would be foolish to minimize the value of experience, but it might be well to consider whether young people of 18 are not as well qualified to vote as citizens of 75 and over. The young have more at stake since the average oldster of 75 has retired from active competition.

After all, it was not the average woman who won the franchise for her sex, but the interested and active minority.

• •

### ROCKETS AND TIME

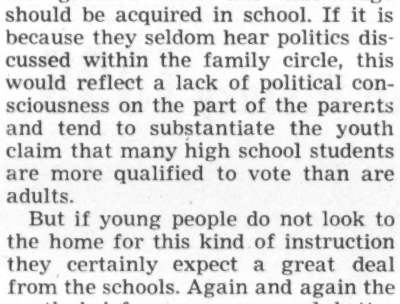
SOMETIMES we wish hopeful inventors would desist from telling us what they are going to do next, even if they go right ahead and do it just the same,

. . . Listen to this about "The Coming Age of Rocket Power," by G. Edward Pendray: "Mail and express will soon be sent from city to city and across the Atlantic by rocket power," which means "sending letters from Paris to New York so fast they will arrive four hours before they are mailed, on account of the difference in time."

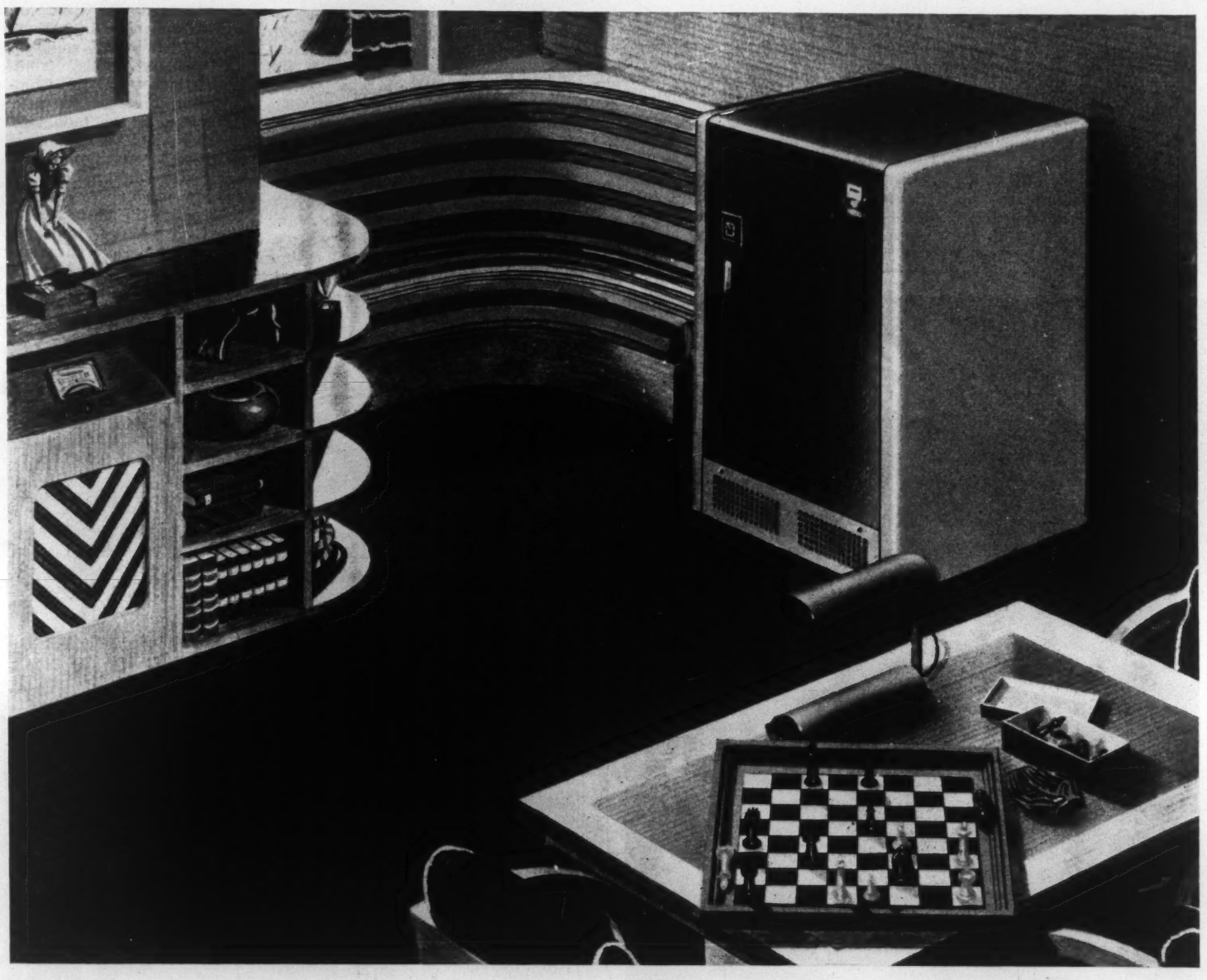
We have tried to figure out what could be imparted in such letters, and at first we got the impression that the writer would have nothing to say because it wouldn't have happened yet . . . But we were looking at it from the wrong end.

. . . In reverse, however, the situation is not improved; we can only imagine a very urgent message informing the recipient: "Be careful for the next four hours; you have already fallen down the cellar stairs." . . .

—IMP in the New York *Herald Tribune*.



**Holland is still grateful for its liberation, and wherever British troops go they are heartily welcomed as heroes, especially by the children.**

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## Russians Are Proud of Their Achievements Under Stalin

THESE ARE THE RUSSIANS, by Richard E. Lauterbach. (Musson, $4.00.)

IT'S all in the point of view. Two people can go to Russia, see the same things, talk with the same people, and on their return tell different stories. Perhaps if two hundred went, two hundred different records might be made. For the Soviets are something new and strange. All our experience is a poor yardstick for measuring them, especially when their military might has been demonstrated before the eyes of the world.

The author of this book went to Russia as a correspondent for *Time* and *Life*. He had been there before and had a working knowledge of the language, so his talks with various people were not strained through an interpreter. He found much to admire; for example, the unanimity of resolution at the front and behind the lines which broke the siege of Leningrad and halted the enemy before Moscow. He found civilians proud and content in their "unfreedom" and devoted to their dictator. He found a flowering of literature and the arts. Yet he was uneasy over the suspicion of foreigners which appeared everywhere.

The book is particularly valuable for its descriptions of the state of the country occupied and devastated by the Germans, and for the full sketches of the leading military and diplomatic figures.

### Deep Blue Water

LAKE ONTARIO by Arthur Pound. (McClelland & Stewart, $4.50.)

THE successive books on American Lakes, begun by Fred Landon with "Lake Huron" make a pleasing mixture of history and economics. Mr. Pound adds a spice of geology to his consideration of Lake Ontario, for these sweet, blue waters fill a yawning hole which pre-historic glaciers, and rivers scooped out. The level is some 248 feet above sea-level, but its depth is from 500 to 778 feet so that more than half the water is below-sea. It takes a considerable wind to get the rollers going in this body of water, but when they start they can be formidable, as any sailor knows.

Over one-and a-half million people inhabit the Canadian shore while only about half that number are on the American side. As a whole, the picture is more agricultural than industrial, for the Lake is isolated from the rest of the chain and cannot boast the vast reserves of iron and coal which have brought big-business to Superior and Erie.

But Mr. Pound pays high tribute to the energy and foresight of the men who created the Hydro-Electric Commission and to the industrial achievements of Toronto, Oshawa and Hamilton.

The history of the lake-side is admirably told, even to the long naval fencing of Chauncey and Yeo in the War of 1812, although the fact is overlooked that Yeo, as a Fabius Cunctator, prevented a superior force from dominance, by the maintenance of "a fleet in being." One point of special interest to Toronto is brought about; that the burning of the Washington capitol by the British Navy was in reprisal for McClure's burning of Niagara-on-the-Lake rather than for the burning of the York Parliament Buildings, which, the author believes, was accidental rather than by malice aforethought.

This is an interesting and worthy book.

### Better Than Average

By W. S. MILNE

"A MOMENT OF TIME" by Sydney R. McLean. (Allen, $3.00.)

"FAMILY ON THE HILL" by Ambrose Flack. (Oxford, $3.00.)

HERE are two recent novels better than average. "A Moment of Time" gives us sixty years in the life of a New England woman who was a child when the Declaration of Independence was signed. It is not a long book, however; its author, with a restraint and artistic sense not often found in a first novel, has concentrated on half a dozen crucial periods in her heroine's life, and has striven more fully to present that heroine from within than she has done to reproduce the externals of her times. In spite of a threateningly historical beginning to the story, the American revolution is not refought in its pages, and the war of 1812 not even mentioned.

It is satisfying to note that "A Moment of Time", in spite of these departures from recent literary custom—or because of them—is much more successful in conveying a sense of period than many bulkier and more pretentious novels. It is particularly happy in its central creation, an authentic and entirely credible figure, one that grows on the reader as her story unfolds. Miss McLean is a professor of English at Mount Holyoke, and has done special research on, among others, Emily Dickinson. It seems to me one can detect a distinct Dickinson influence in "A Moment of Time", which is none the worse for it.

"Family on the Hill" is a lighter business altogether, but as delightful in its own way. It tells of the Otter family, a Czech immigrant couple with sixteen children, who squat precariously in a dilapidated old farmhouse on a hill above a creek in rural New York state. Their charm lies in the zest and gusto with which life is savoured and crises ignored. These are "poor whites" if you like, but not from "Tobacco Road". They are sturdy peasant stock, with nothing abnormal about them except their cheerful haphazardries.

The story is told by a neighbour, a wounded and nerve-tormented ex-flier of the Tiger squadron, who is restored to normal living by their infectious example. While by no means a Pollyanna or Mrs. Wiggs type of thing, this book might almost be described as wholesome, if that word were not so heavily burdened with repulsive connotations. At any rate, it is a delightful piece of writing, a book to be chuckled over and relished.

### Tales of a Poet

IN THE VILLAGE OF VIGER, by Duncan Campbell Scott. (Ryerson, $2.50.)

THIS collection of short tales and character sketches is a reprint of a volume published first in 1896, which has been long cherished by friends of the poet and deserves wide circulation. The book is illustrated by Thoreau MacDonald.

### Salaam to India

LOOKIN' EASTWARD, by Captain Thomas H. Clare. (Macmillan, $3.25.)

AN ARMY Chaplain attached to the United States Air Force was posted to India, and discovered that "the world was so full of a number of things" that he had to write home about them all. Chief among these things was the impact of a strange way of life on the soldiers, "a collection of screwballs" from Brooklyn and points west. The Chaplain has a wide tolerance for the unconventional language of the lads and their enthusiasm for beer. These and other frailties were to him merely warts on the personality of good boys and earnest souls.

Perhaps the author did not realize that he shared unconsciously the strange superiority complex of the soldiers, particularly towards the British, one of the most juvenile and amusing traits of the American citizen abroad. The book ends with an appreciation of the work of a Catholic sisterhood in a famine region and the description of an unusual Christmas party.

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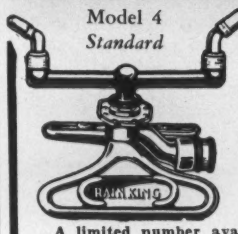

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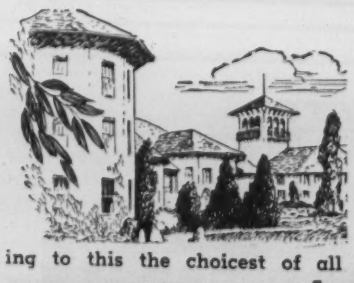
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Pages in Canadian History 1898

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## THE LONDON LETTER

# Little Election Furore; Churchill Victory Generally Conceded

By P.O'D.

IT is ten years since this country has enjoyed the heady delights of a general election, but it cannot be said that people are displaying any very marked excitement about the contest. The attitude of the ordinary citizen seems to be that it is a sort of necessary nuisance, and the sooner it is over and done with the better. He feels towards it very much as the people of a badly blitzed town might be expected to feel towards a display of fireworks—interesting in its way but nothing to shout about.

One of the factors chiefly contributing to this apathetic attitude is the very widespread conviction that the Conservatives will be returned to power—if for no other reason than that Mr. Churchill is their leader. The idea of taking the direction of this country's influence in the world, at so critical a stage, out of his hands and those of Mr. Eden, and giving it to Mr. Attlee and Mr. Greenwood, is not one that would appeal to any but the most fanatical of Socialists. And not all Socialists are fanatical—not even all Socialist leaders.

Recently I had a chat with a man who has a wide knowledge of British politics, coupled with considerable administrative experience. He gave it as his opinion that the Conservatives would be returned, though with a reduced majority—which he regarded as not a bad thing. A powerful and watchful Opposition can render valuable service at such a time as this. Labor, if defeated, would certainly be solid in opposition, and probably strong. Liberals seemed likely to be squeezed even smaller between the two major parties, but most of those elected might be expected to cooperate with the government.

"And then," he added grimly, "the strikes will begin."

That, I suppose, is something for which we must all be prepared—unless, of course, the Socialists should be given a free hand to carry out the utopian schemes of nationalization proclaimed at the Blackpool Conference. Strikes have been part of the aftermath of every great war, and there is no reason to suppose that this one will be very different. Already the warning signs are multiplying—especially among the miners, always readier than any other section of the laboring community to down tools.

All this is only one man's guess, but I give it because it seems to be a fairly representative one. Few even among Labor leaders, I imagine, expect to have thrust upon them just now the responsibilities of government. Fewer still, it may be, really want them. It is possible that they are looking, not so much to the approaching election, as to the one after that. Their turn will undoubtedly come, and later on they will have a clearer and easier course.

### First Care-Free Holiday

Whitsun was the first care-free Bank Holiday since the war began—and people generally set seriously about the business of relaxing and enjoying themselves. There were races at Ascot, attended by the King and a royal party. There was the Test Match at Lord's, a good and close match which the Australians spoiled a little for the home-fans by winning, as has become their habit.

These were the high-lights of the day, though there were sporting contests of one sort and another all over the country. But the bulk of the citizenry enjoyed themselves in the familiar and traditional way of simply leaving home and going somewhere else and doing something different. Londoners swarmed out into the country and to the seaside, while rural folk betook themselves to the big city to wander about the streets and gaze with awe at the places where the bombs fell.

Then everyone went home again, weary and glad to be there. It had been a good day—except for the showers. But only the confirmed optimist ever expects a really dry Whitsun. It isn't in the English order of nature.

### Conceited Bullying Ruled Out

Every now and then in this country you come across someone whom you used to know as Smith, let us say, and you find that his name is now Smyth-Jenkins or something of the sort. He has come into a legacy, or his wife has, and this was one of the conditions. But he won't have to change his name any longer, unless he feels so inclined. A recent judgment in the Court of Chancery has declared such provisions in wills "void on the ground of public policy".

Considering all the hard things that have been said about the Court of Chancery since the time of Dickens, and possibly much longer, it is only fair to give it credit for at least one sensible decision. It was high time that this sort of conceited bullying by the makers of wills should be ruled out.

In giving judgment the judge said that of course there was no way of preventing people changing their names if they wanted to—even if, as in certain cases, it concerned a married woman whose husband might not be willing to change his. A married woman had a perfect right to call herself what she liked. But he suggested that it would be wise for her to use her husband's name, unless she wanted her life to be a long series of dilemmas and predicaments. All the excitement of living in sin, in fact.

### Pugilist as Pastor

Down at Stockport, a cotton town some five or six miles from Manchester, they have a new curate at the Church of Our Lady and the Apostles. Ordinarily this would not excite more than a mild local interest among his co-religionists, but Father O'Kelly is a very noticeable, even a notable. man. Tall and brawny, there is something about the way he moves and the poise of his wide, thick shoulders, and especially about his benign but somewhat flattened countenance, that indicates other battles than those of the spirit. And indeed there are many thousands of boxing-fans in New York as well as London who would not have to look at him twice to recognize Con O'Kelly, the Irish heavyweight.

O'Kelly was never one of the great pugilists, but he was a tough and willing fighter who never stopped trying, and who was always willing to slug it out toe to toe. He was always formidable, even to the best of them and when he finally hung up his gloves just before the beginning of the war, it was as undefeated champion of Northern England.

The Devil would certainly seem to be in for a rough time of it in Stockport—or would be if Father Cornelius could only do it with upper-cuts. But Old Nick is a wily and experienced fighter who never takes a punch he can ride or block or slip. Con O'Kelly is in for the longest and hardest fight of his whole career.

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## WORLD OF WOMEN

# Careers: Today Social Work Is in Professional Hands

By LILLIAN D. MILLAR

*This is one of a series of articles on careers for young women which will appear at frequent intervals during the coming weeks. "Saturday Night" believes that at no time has it been of greater importance that young women choose carefully and wisely the place in the world where they can be of greatest service to the community in work that brings them personal satisfaction and happiness. The articles by Miss Lillian D. Millar will give as full and complete information as space permits of the careers under discussion.*

THE roots of social work go back into the centuries. Throughout the ages there has been the lady bountiful or the church with a basket of food or with clothing for the person in need. A few charitable agencies appeared in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries but it was not until the first half of the nineteenth century that relief societies were established in considerable numbers. These early charitable organizations worked largely with the pauper class. But with the experience of the years came a gradual change in the basic philosophy of charity. Slowly agencies began to think in terms of people on all economic levels whose social relations presented difficulties either to themselves or to the community. Within the past three or four decades, the old idea of charity has changed to the broader one of social service and the belief has grown that social agencies should be concerned not only with helping the underprivileged and the maladjusted person but also with all matters which affect the well-being of the people as a whole.

The objective of social work today is very broad. Its aim is not only to give temporary aid to those in need but to help individuals to work out the solution to their own problems, to develop their own capacities and latent powers. Its object is, on one hand to educate the individual to a realization of his place in and his responsibility to society and on the other hand to arouse the public to its responsibility to the individual. Its function is to dig down to try to discover the causes of social ailments; to work out social plans which will eliminate or minimize these ills and then to build up public opinion to the point where these plans are implemented by the necessary legislation.

Indeed legislation is the very foundation of modern social services, for today the great bulk of them are conducted by the government rather than by private agencies. Progressively during the last thirty or forty years there has been enormous growth of public social services in Canada as in other countries and with the new developments in social security which are planned for the postwar period, we may expect to see a huge extension of the already dominant public social services.

With this new broad concept, social service makes large demands upon the person who carries on the work. Yesterday's kindly, well-intentioned but untrained charity worker is quite unfitted for today's complex job. The social worker now must have many qualifications and extensive education.

### Seven Schools

If you want to be a social worker you should have an unselfish desire to serve. You must have a deep respect for people and be able to discover something likable, something worthwhile in everyone. You need to be strong and healthy for the work is exacting. You should have the qualities of leadership — self-confidence, courage, initiative, a willingness to accept responsibility and a pleasing personality. You must be honest and dependable. You need to be sympathetic, understanding and tolerant but these must be accompanied by emotional balance, good judgment and common sense. You need plenty of patience and a well-developed sense of humor.

On top of these personal characteristics, you need extensive education. Today the social worker is one of the most highly trained of all professional persons. To be fully qualified you should hold the degree of bachelor of arts and also a diploma of a school of social work. You may be able to enter social work without full qualifications but if you do you will find that full professional standing will be closed to you and that promotion will be blocked. If you decide to enter social work, your university course should be planned so as to give the necessary background of knowledge. As you must work with and understand people, it is important to study psychology, sociology and biology. As many social problems stem from faults and weaknesses in economic systems, a study of political economy is needed. As social services usually are based upon legislation and are administered by government, it is important that you should know something about political science and public administration.

There are now seven Canadian schools of social work. While the large proportion of those who take the course are women, an increasing number of men are entering the profession. The following offer a two-year diploma course for university graduates—School of Social Work, University of Toronto; Montreal School of Social Work; University of Montreal School of Social Science; Laval University; and the Maritime School of Social Work, Halifax. Two schools offer one-year diploma courses—School of Social Work, University of British Columbia and School of Social Work, University of Manitoba. The general practice in the United States is to confer the professional master's degree (Master of Social Welfare) on those who complete professional training and Canadian schools of social work are moving toward adoption of the same credential.

There are several different types of social work practice which may be classified as case work, group work, research, community organization, administration and social action. These various types of practice are carried on within different fields of activity and organization, such as public servsistance, child welfare, health services, mental hygiene services, delinquency treatment and control, vocational rehabilitation, veterans' services, family allowances and social insurance.

### Case Work One Facet

Case work is the oldest type of social practice. The case worker deals with individuals or families. Her task is to help them to make more effective use of their capacities, to give assistance when there is family friction, a broken home, economic distress, personality maladjustment or other difficulties which arise within a family. The child welfare worker focusses upon the needs of the child, to try to provide the proper environment in which the child can grow up to be a healthy, useful citizen. Medical social workers collaborate with doctors and nurses in meeting social problems relating to illness and medical care. Psychiatric social workers are concerned with mental illness or defects and the more serious emotional difficulties.

Social group work teaches individuals their place in and their responsibility to the community. Here the greatest development has been in recreational and informal educational activities. Usually the social worker acts as supervisor of volunteer and paid leaders of groups. Such work is carried on in social settlements, community centres, churches, young women's associations, girl guides and other similar organizations, public recreation departments and other recreational and cultural activities. The tremendous interest in community centres throughout Canada suggests that there will be a great increase in the demand for group workers as a trained social worker is an indispensable part of such a centre.

Social research offers opportunity to those who have training and experience in both social work and in statistical and research methods. The research worker makes surveys, conducts special projects and collects data from which social plans may be formulated. Thus far there have been few such positions in Canada, but it is expected that a number will develop as public services are extended.

Social action is essentially social reform. More and more emphasis is being placed on the prevention of social ills. To help to prevent child delinquency, community centres and rec-

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reational centres are being established. To provide more healthful living conditions, housing schemes are being prepared. To guard against financial distress when the worker loses his job, we now have unemployment insurance. As a step toward leveling national income and providing minimum requirements for the health of all children, we have family allowances. All these advances have been made only after the public has been aroused to the need of them. As progress keeps pace with the thinking of the people, adult education must precede social reform. In this task social workers give leadership. They not only survey existing conditions, assess the needs, prepare a plan to meet these needs but they work with citizen groups to see that the public fully understands the whole problem and to arouse the people to action.

### Administration Increases

In all branches of social work there is plenty of room at the top of the ladder for those who have ability and the education and experience which are needed. As the worker becomes more experienced and shows the necessary qualifications, she may get a position as supervisor of other workers or as an agency executive. The importance of administration is rapidly increasing on account of the rapid growth of public services.

Due to the nature of the work there is considerable variation in the hours of work of the social worker, but an effort is made to keep the working time to seven or eight hours a day. Holidays with pay vary from two weeks to one month and often time off is allowed for attendance at conferences, for special studies and other pursuits which go to build experience or to improve quality of work. Salaries obtainable for fully trained women are comparable to those paid to women high school teachers. Graduates of Toronto School of Social Work in 1945 took positions with salaries ranging from $1,500 to $1,800. A good social worker can be reasonably assured of security in her position. In view of the large proportion of positions in public services, social workers may expect to come under the scope of retirement schemes. While there are as yet no insurance or pension schemes in private agencies, they are now being planned. Allowance for absence on account of illness or accident is made, usually for at least one month in a year.

If our postwar reconstruction plans are to be fulfilled, if we are to have a happy, prosperous nation, we will need an army of fully qualified social workers, men and women with vision, courage and ability to promote and to administer the broad measures needed to provide for the security and well-being of the people.

# Poltergeist or Helping Hand Among the Eavestroughs

By FREDERIC MANNING

IT WAS during the warm weather we had in March that I made arrangements with a man who does roofing and general repairs to come and have a look at what the winter had done to our house.

The roof had sprung a leak there were curious white patches on one outside wall and the eavestroughs were leaking in places too.

It was the middle of May before he finally got around to give me an estimate and judging by that experience there is only one thing to have done to the house, have it re-built.

After a fortnight of May rain, as opposed to the April variety, the sun almost shone and my roofer appeared, spreading gloom in all directions. I told him of the spot in the roof where the snow had melted and found its way into my bed-room, so he set up his ladders and went up onto the roof. I heard much scraping and quite a fair amount of gravel came down. Next the roofer appeared and called me to come up and see what the snow had done.

I declined. Climbing is something I have never cared for and a ladder to a third floor roof one of the last things I would attempt.

He came down shortly and his mood was much cheerier as he announced that the roof was in terrible shape. Seepage, he said. He also said he wouldn't be surprised if during the next heavy rain it wouldn't pour in. Thanks to his scraping it did.

One of the gables had a few shingles that looked warped. Up he went and tore off a couple of hundred shingles to see how that spot was. We now have enough shingles to use for starting fires all next winter.

Next he banged his ladder against the eavestroughing, hoping to dislodge it completely, I dare say. I thought they might just be full of leaves. They were, and full of holes too. He ripped off a few yards here and there and threw them down for me to see.

### Shambles

He next ran a chisel, or some such weapon, around a few windows to show me how loose the putty was. The result was that a few days later, during one of our daily rain storms, four panes of glass blew in along with the rain.

A bay window was the subject of the next attack. Pulling with all his weight on the ledges he demonstrated how easily they came off in his hands. Seepage again.

By this time I had had enough but thought I was safe in asking about the white stains on the bricks.

He shook his head. That was bad, very bad. It seems the snow had backed up (that expression fascinates me) somewhere and the water had run down inside and probably rotted the bricks so that the wall was unsafe.

He had just diagnosed a case with the same complaint and his opinion was that the rear wall of that house would have to be torn down and rebuilt.

I called a halt when he got a hammer and was all for trying our wall to see if it would crumble as easily. Enough was too much.

The rain set in shortly after and our man hasn't been back since. The house looks like something out of a minor blitz and I have no idea how I am going to raise the money to repair the damage caused by his "estimating", to say nothing of having the repairs made that I had set out to have done in the first place.

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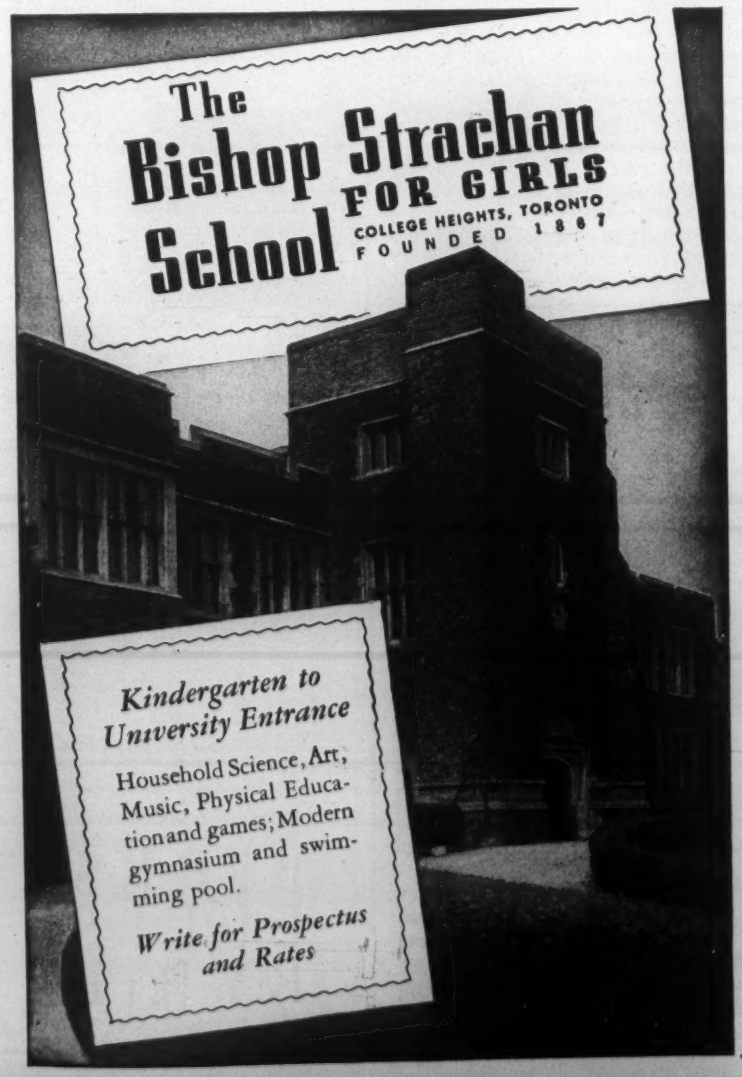
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## MUSICAL EVENTS

# Hart House Quartet Farewells; Percy Grainger at His Worst

By HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

THE annual spring Chamber Music Festival at the Great Hall, Hart House last week was marked by the final local appearances of the Hart House Quartet. Until a fortnight ago it was intended that these concerts were to be its farewell to the platform; but an extended series of farewells elsewhere was subsequently planned. Owing to inevitable disintegration in personnel, the public life of a string quartet is short, in comparison with the careers of distinguished solo artists.

This is particularly true of North America. The Hart House Quartet founded in 1924 has, in recent years, been the senior organization of its kind on this continent. Of its final personnel only its 'cellist, Boris Hambourg, is left of the original ensemble. Its leader, James Levey, who had a lengthy career in London previously, has been first violin for a decade. Cyril Glyde, viola, has had but one season, and Henry Millgan, 2nd violin, but two, with the organization. The coming dissolution is due to the decision of Mr. Levey to retire and devote himself to teaching.

When the Hon. Vincent and Mrs. Massey founded the Quartet they were perhaps unconsciously embarking on a project destined to advertise Canada and especially the city of Toronto in an exceptional way. It is well known all over North America, in Great Britain and in several European countries.

### The Last Programs

The two valedictory programs last week embraced six beautiful works; each significant in the history of quartet composition. The feature of the first concert was Schumann's Quintet in E flat for pianoforte and strings (1842), the greatest chamber work between the death of Beethoven and the rise of Brahms. In it Max Pirani, peerless as an ensemble pianist, led one of the most brilliant and beautiful tours de force to which one has ever listened. Earlier came a Schubert Quartet in E flat (1817), unique in the fact that it infused pure song-like suggestions into the quartet form. Another beautiful work was the Quartet in E minor "From My Life," in which Friedrich Smetana, the Czech nationalist, brought to form introspective personnel revelation, thrillingly lovely.

The second program, purely classical, was also of historical significance. Haydn is the father of the string quartet as he was of the symphony; the first man to grasp the possibilities of string combinations. His "Surprise" quartet is a brief but enchanting masterpiece. Mozart acknowledged that he did not know how to write adequately for strings until he met Haydn, and Quartet in D minor was one of the results. It is too individual to be regarded as an imitation. In it he struck a new emotional chord that foreshadowed Beethoven. The emotional and harmonic horizons of chamber music were immeasurably widened by the latter in the three Rasoumovsky quartets (1807), and the finest of them all that in C major, No. 3, concluded the Festival. Everyone of these historic works was played with most satisfying expression.

An interim event was the first appearance of the revived Pirani Trio, in pre-war days a renowned London organization embracing Leila Pirani, violinist, Max Pirani, pianist, and in which Boris Hambourg has succeeded his cousin Charles, an eminent London 'cellist. Mrs. Pirani has a beautiful resourceful tone and is a technician of profound musical intuitions. A Beethoven Trio was played with animation and elegance, in association with two superb modern works. One was John Ireland's Phantasie in A minor, — fervent, broad and songlike. The other was Ravel Trio (1914), remarkable for direct simplicity of statement and an almost orchestral splendor in dramatic effect. In all the ensemble was brilliant.

### Autori's Conducting

At the Promenade Symphony concert in Varsity Arena last week the guest conductor was Franco Autori, born and trained in Naples, but who, fortunately for himself, left his native land some years before the late European war. Since his appearance last summer, as conductor of the Buffalo Philharmonic Orchestra, he has become conductor of the Chatauqua Orchestra which every summer numbers in its forces many of the finest instrumentalists in America.

It was remarkable how much he got from an organization which, especially in the violin sections, contains an unsually large infiltration of inexperienced players. He won from them a large, sure, fervent tone that gave virile quality to familiar works in which faltering performance would have been fatal. Though not demonstrative his interpretations are those of a profoundly emotional temperament, and firm drill-master.

The program included two works once neglected because they departed from classical traditions of development, and strict harmony, but which to-day are popular with millions. Listeners who rejoice in Gershwin's "Rhapsody in Blue" also love the Cesar Franck Symphony and Grieg's Concerto in A minor. Of the former Mr. Autori played the first movement, which seems to meet an emotional need of the music loving public. I am glad the Proms has adopted a policy at various times advocated on this page—that of giving one or two movements from famous symphonies instead of the full sequence. If it were more generally adopted it might rescue from oblivion parts of symphonic works which must have had some merits, though on the whole too tedious for modern taste. Mr. Autori's rendering of Franck's individual strains was so masterly and sincerely emotional as to rouse a great wave of enthusiasm.

Among other purely orchestral offerings was Beethoven's stirring overture to Goethe's tragedy "Egmont". The incidental music composed for the drama, contained ten sections, and suggestions of the other nine are to be found in the Overture. Its conclusion is identical with a "Symphony of Victory" played as Egmont, a Flemish martyr to the cause of liberty, marched to the scaffold at the end of the play. Popular works like Grainger's "Irish Tune from County Derry", and Johann Strauss waltzes were delightfully rendered.

### Grainger's Decline

The conductor saved the Grieg Concerto from wreck by his rendering of the orchestral part, in contrast with Percy Grainger's heavy fingered perfunctory performance of the piano section. There is no excuse for this. The pianist learned the Concerto with Grieg himself, shortly before the latter's death in 1907. It was then nearly 30 years old but in earlier years pianists could not understand the curious harmonic devices derived from Norse folk song. The version Grainger played in England shortly after the composer's death is recognized as standard. Yet last week certain passages were almost massacred. The pianist is no longer young, but men much older than he have continued to play with beauty of utterance. He and Arthur Schnabel were born in the same year, 1882: but what a contrast between the divine beauty of the latter's pianism, and the slovenly indifference of Grainger. While never at any time of his life in the same class as Schnabel, there was a day when his style was light, free and exhilarating.



**Marilyn Nowell, coloratura Soprano, will be guest artist at the Promenade Symphony Concert to be held at Varsity Arena, Thursday, June 28. These concerts are again proving highly popular under the baton of various famous visiting conductors.**

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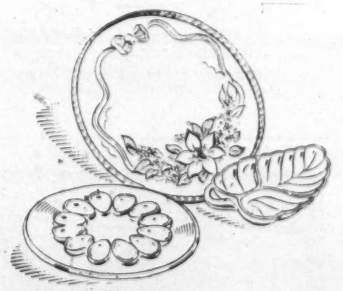

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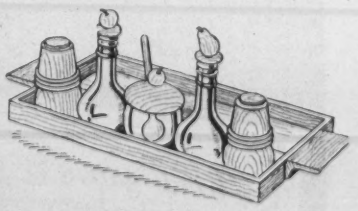

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## THE FILM PARADE

# The Screen's Rich and Poor Are Both Very Handsomely Treated

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

IF you accept the movies as a cross-section of democracy — and it would be hard to find a better one—then "A Tree Grows In Brooklyn" seems to indicate that the American public has reached the fact-facing stage of development. Betty Smith's story of a Brooklyn childhood was notable chiefly as a triumph of total recall; and the sum of its author's observations seemed to be that there is precious little fun in poverty—a point of view that has never greatly interested Hollywood in the past. However, the enormous popularity of the novel made its filming inevitable. The screen version, a very faithful adaptation of the novel, is likely to be just as popular as the original.

Once its interest is aroused Hollywood never stops half-way in its realism. In "A Tree Grows in Brooklyn" it has given the same loving and elaborate treatment to the life of poverty as it is accustomed to lavish on the life of riches. The Brooklyn background in "The Tree" is mean and disenchanting, and at the same time solidly and vigorously authentic. The Nolan flat, dark and crowded and cheerlessly clean, is so faithfully created that you can fairly breathe its depressing air. The direction is intelligent, the writing literate, or knowingly illiterate, the acting of the highest order.

No expense has been spared to give you the detailed surface of life in Brooklyn a generation ago. And because the screen is wonderfully good at surfaces, particularly surfaces it hasn't treated too frequently, the picture creates a sense of freshness and discovery. There are moments too when the anguished or poignant relation between husband and wife or parent and child breaks the surface and you feel that you are looking into the living world of actual human beings. For the most part however the picture is a detailed naturalistic photograph of a world, admirably but definitely limited. In the end it may even leave you feeling, against all the current canons of literature, that the life of the poor isn't essentially any more interesting than the life of the rich.

### Brilliant Acting

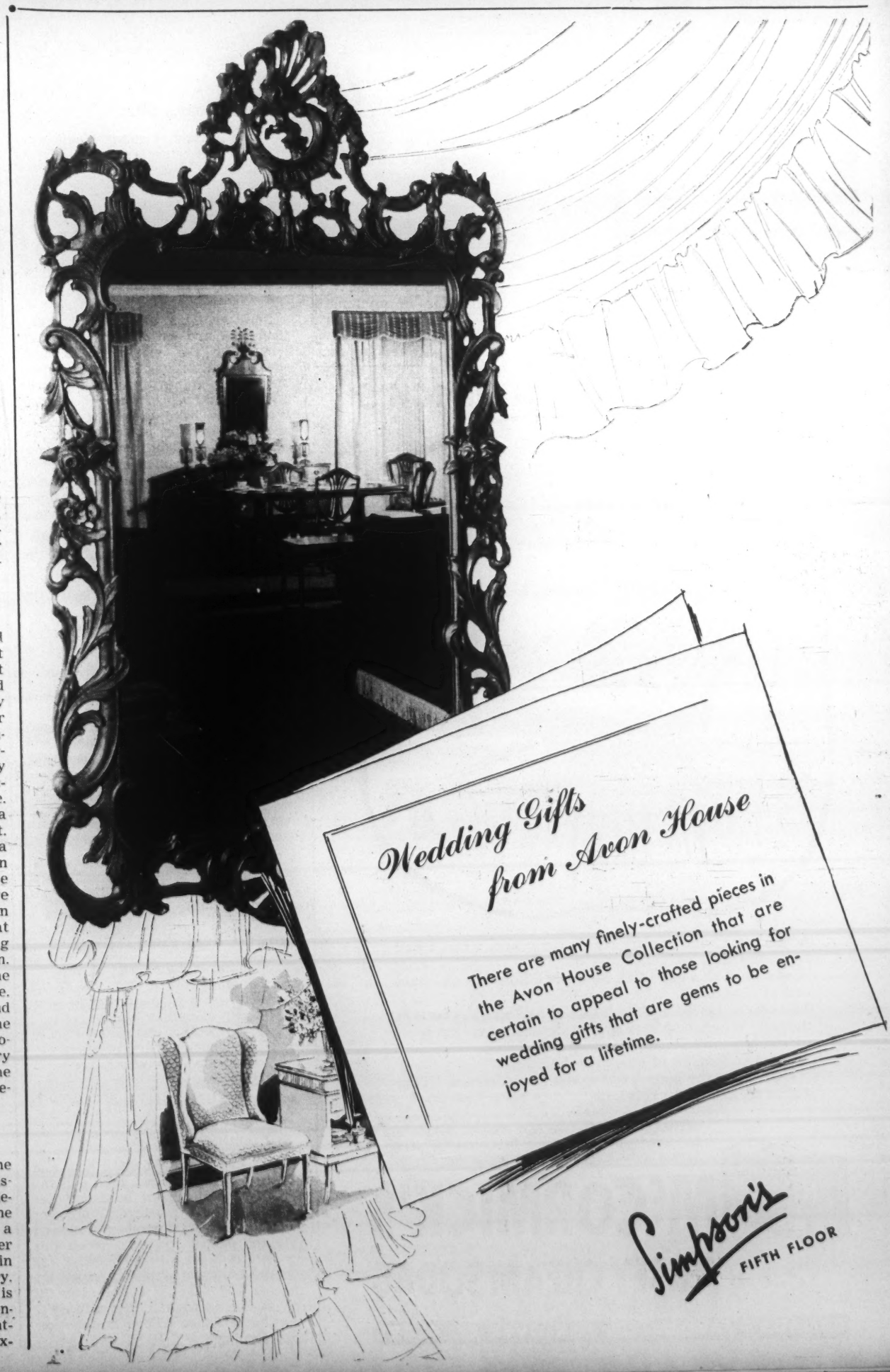
It is, however, a beautifully acted picture. Obviously the players felt the importance of their assignment —"The Tree" was generally accepted as the season's most dramatically significant film — and gave their very best. Their best was often wonderfully good. The actual characters in the story are rather broadly drawn—Katy Nolan (Dorothy McGuire) is an embittered drudge. Francis (Peggy Ann Garner) is a precocious and pathetic adolescent. Johnny Nolan (James Dunn) is a lovable drunk. Aunt Sissy (Joan Blondell) is a would-be respectable tramp. It is the players who give them depth, reality, and (in Joan Blondell's case) a lively bounce that helps wonderfully over long stretches of poverty and frustration. It is a good film but not, to tell the truth, an intensely absorbing one. There's a certain grimness in it, and the grimness isn't so much in the lives of its characters as in the resolution of its creators to keep story and characters always at the same level of dogged and never very rewarding living.

### A Lively Comedy

"Without Love" moves up into the higher bracket of living where frustrations have nothing to do with defaulting pay envelopes. Everyone here lives in fine style and has a snappy line of dialogue to cover what passes for a broken heart in the elegant world of Philip Barry. The heroine (Katharine Hepburn) is a mourning widow. The hero (Spencer Tracy) is a soured, jilted scientist. They meet in the world of experimental science; and the consequences are what anyone could predict from a glance at the lobby display. I am bound to admit however that I found it considerably more entertaining than "The Tree" if only because synthetic comedy is so much easier to watch than synthetic pathos.

Philip Barry has written this type of comedy so often that he could hardly fail to be expert. In "Without Love" he is able to juggle the emotion of two sets of lovers (Lucille Ball and Kennan Wynn are the other pair) while keeping the plot moving with the other. And though the plot is preposterous the principals manage to mislead themselves and each other brilliantly for an hour-and-a-half without fooling the audience for a minute.

**Recently freed from a Jap internment camp in the Philippines and now on their way to a new home in the United States, these children crowd gleefully around a bearded coast guardsman, whilst the tunes from his accordion bring them a glimpse of the new life that is ahead of them.**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## CONCERNING FOOD

# The "Extras" in a Cupboard Here Would Make a Meal There

By JANET MARCH

YOU can't go to the movies or pick up an illustrated paper these days without being horrified at what the lack of food has done to many of the people of Europe. Preoccupation with the finer points of a recipe such as whether a pinch of thyme or curry powder gives the finest flavor to a sauce seems almost indecent when you remember the millions to whom a loaf of bread would look like salvation. Of course we are right to try to build up public acceptance of the finest nutrition standards for Canadians, even though we work at this now while Europeans are occupied with just getting enough food to keep alive. We are right to point out the deficiencies in Canadian diets such as the lack of adequate amounts of ascorbic acid, and to work for everyone having a correctly balanced diet but, my heavens, you can't help thinking of the number of European children who have never seen an orange much less four ounces of juice daily.

Sometimes after getting a faint glimmer of the horrors of starvation from a particularly graphic piece of writing, or the movies, the full counters of our shops seem terribly wrong, and then to make it worse you meet someone in a shop who says "Isn't shopping awful these days? The shortages! Why I can't get any mayonnaise to-day!" Mayonnaise! Ye Gods!

If all of us could make a parcel of the extra groceries in our cupboards, and ship it to some deserving European family, what ships' holds we could fill! You know the sort of stuff we all have, the jelly powder we bought because they are scarce, the tins of canned meat, the pork and beans and spaghetti awaiting emergency visitors, the condensed milk and dehydrated soups and don't forget that pound of icing sugar and those lima beans you were saving for an occasion which hasn't come in five and a half years of war. Why, you'd never miss the stuff and one family would eat well for one day. Still that's a pipe dream, but we can try to gag people who have the nerve to complain of shortages of anything in this country. With half the world starving it would be disgraceful if we could eat anything we liked any time.

★ A Thick Sauce from the English recipe—Gives zest to all meat and fish dishes.

19

C&B THICK SAUCE BY CROSSE & BLACKWELL

**The high pompadour peeks through the "air-conditioned" crown of this wide-brimmed white summer hat by Rothman. For color flanged brim is bound in dark green grosgrain ribbon**

The meat that has been easiest to come by lately has been beef, and if you are tired of cooking it in the same old ways—roast, steak, meat balls, meat loaf, stew— try it this way.

### New Orleans Beef

1½ pounds of round steak
1 can of tomatoes
2 onions
1 green pepper
½ can of corn
1 teaspoon of celery salt
2 teaspoons of horse-radish
1 dried chili
2 tablespoons of catsup
3 eggs
Paprika

Boil the eggs till they are hard, then peel and cut them up in quarters. Cut the steak in two-inch squares and brown the pieces lightly on both sides in a little fat, with the onions and pepper, both chopped. When they have cooked gently for about ten minutes put them in a casserole and add the corn and tomatoes, the hard boiled eggs, the chili, celery salt, paprika, and catsup and cook in a 350 oven for half an hour.

### Round Steak and Frozen Peas

2 pounds of round steak
10 new potatoes
1 package of frozen peas (or fresh ones)
1 can of mushroom soup
Salt
Paprika
Pepper
A pinch of thyme
1 teaspoon chopped parsley

Cut the meat in small squares and fry them lightly on both sides and then put the pieces in a casserole. Add the potatoes which, if not very small ones, should be cut in half, and the peas, soup and seasonings. Mix everything together well. Cook in an oven at about 350 for an hour.

If all that's left when you reach the butcher is a little hamburg and you've had meat balls already this week try making it into a pie.

### Ground Beef Pie

1 pound of hamburg
1 onion
1 cup of condensed tomato soup
½ cup of boiling water
½ teaspoon of celery salt
½ teaspoon of dry mustard
1 teaspoon Worcester Sauce
1 bay leaf
A pinch of thyme, and ground cloves
Salt and pepper
2 tablespoons of fat

Heat the fat in a baking dish and add the onion, chopped, then add the soup and half cup of boiling water and celery salt, mustard, Worcester sauce, bay leaf, thyme, cloves and salt and pepper to taste. When this mixture is hot and well blended add the meat. Make a pastry crust for the pie and bake in a hot oven till the crust is brown and then reduce the heat for another fifteen minutes before serving.

# The Old Oak That Looks at The Straits of Juan de Fuca

By DORA SANDERS CARNEY

THE giant oak stood on a hill overlooking the valley that lies behind the city of Victoria, B.C.

The oak was heavy with age, taller than a four storey house, dominating the hill slope of rock and broom and pretty bungalows in tidy flowering gardens. Above them all the great oak reared its massive crest, looking north to the sheer peak of the Malahat and islands of the Strait of Georgia, south across the city and Straits of Juan de Fuca to the snow-limned ridges of the Olympic mountains. Eye to eye the great oak seemed to meet the mountains, arrogantly defiant of their incomparable age.

In the spring the ground beneath the oak tree was lit with daffodils, but once the new oak leaves began to appear, in rounded bunches like the wrinkles on a baby's wrist, the shade was too heavy for anything to grow. Unrestricted for years, the monster limbs had swelled and spread, until their own weight dragged the lower branches downward. Downward and outward they dipped, reaching for the sun, and the moss upholstered them in rich green velvet. The satin of the leaves was filmed with shadows which hung among them as delicate as chiffon. A hundred, perhaps a thousand beauties could be catalogued about the giant oak, as it stood in its age, a king on the hillside, unchallenged except for the timeless, ancient mountains. Did they scoff across the city at the regal oak, those indomitable relicts of an age before history began?

Time challenges all things. The property on which the oak tree grew was sold, and the new owners looked at it with calculating eyes. "It shades half a city lot of good ground," they said, and "there's a fine pile of firewood there," and who's going to rake up the leaves in the Fall?"

### Days of Judgment

Brooding through the months the old oak waited, while the new owners talked and planned.

"We can't cut it down," said the woman. "It makes such a lovely sitty-out place."

"We can't cut it down," said the

CRACKERS by McCORMICK'S

A foursome were resting beside the green, when a ball came over the rise.
"Let's make this guy think he made a hole in one," said one of the golfers.
The others agreed and he took the ball and placed it in the cup. When the player appeared, the four golfers went forward to congratulate him.
"A perfect shot," said one, "you holed out."
"Good," said the player, taking out his scorecard, "That makes 15 strokes for this hole."

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man. "It makes the property."

"You can't cut it down,' said the tree expert. "It's the finest oak in Victoria!"

"It isn't safe," said the family doctor. "These old oaks have a habit of breaking suddenly. Almost without warning a limb will crash down—it might fall on the children."

"That's because Vancouver Island oaks are brittle," remarked a naval friend. "Something is lacking in the soil, maybe. They are no good for shipbuilding—not like the oaks of England!"

Everyone had something to say about the oak, while the leaves turned to deeper green, and then to bronze, and then broke loose and drifted to rest above the sleeping daffodils. The rains of winter beat heavily on the bare mossy boughs, and the gales from the ocean and the winds from among the mountains raced through the interlacing branches, tossing them, snapping this or that twig, but never really harming the staunch old tree. Gallantly it played with the winds and the gales, patiently it stood before the beating rains. Sometimes it was a fan of lace, dimly showing in a thin mist. Sometimes it was a tree of gold, when the early morning sun slid over the hill top and poured its rays along the reaching length of the lower branches.

### Transformation

In the spring men came who held their chins in their hands and studied the oak. Then one day three or four arrived with ropes and ladders and saws as long as themselves. The ladders were puny things beside the mammoth oak, but the men set them against the trunk and walked along the branches like cats. Lumbermen all they were who had served their apprenticeship among the monster trees of the western forests. They straddled the huge limbs of the oak and cut off the drooping ends, then braced themselves in the heart of the trunk and cut off the lower branches. Six great branches they cut from the oak, placing them as they fell just where they wished them to be. The daffodils were blooming again but with ropes the men kept the huge crashing limbs clear of the daffodils, even clear of one blue hyacinth which lifted its fragile head immediately below the biggest bough of all. When the crashing and the quivering was over and the air tingling with the live scent of fresh oak wood, the hyacinth still bloomed, unharmed.

All the neighborhood witnessed the pruning of the oak. Cars going by on the road stopped to watch. Some of the women cried, "What are you doing to the old tree? You are spoiling the old oak!"

The lumbering men took pots of paint and dressed the stumps of the wounded tree. Then they went away, leaving its lower branches, all tasselled with blossoms, lying in disarray around it. The children of the neighborhood played and "rode" among the branches, singing their little rhythmic songs as they bounced up and down, carefree as the birds who once had sung and bounced among the leaves.

Too soon their songs were silenced. One evening an old truck came snorting round the drive. It belonged to some longshoremen who had finished that day loading a ship bound for foreign ports. Now, in their spare time, they brought their sawing machine, and with loud explosive protests and shrill whining, the limbs of the oak were cut up into firewood. In a little while it was all neatly stacked in a corner.

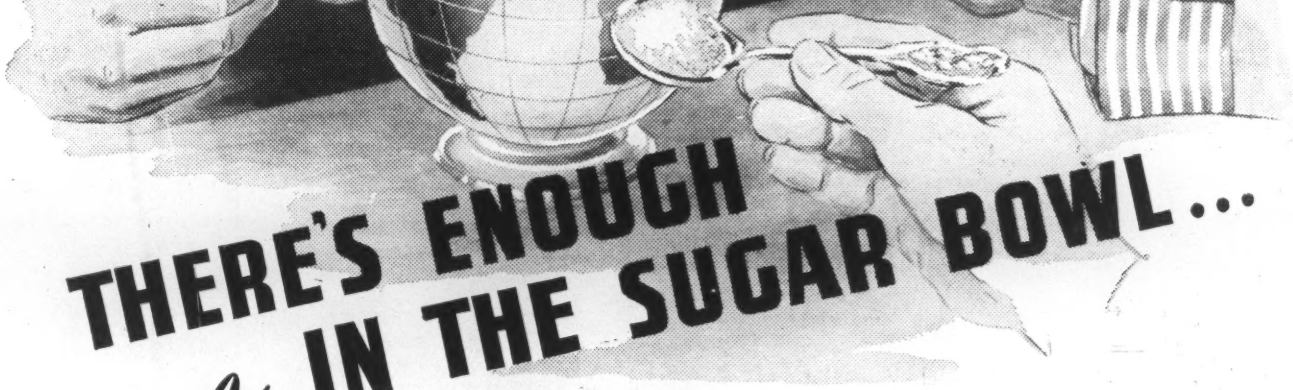
So the twigs were raked from the ground, and the grass began to grow in the sun which now found its way right to the base of the oak tree. The leaves on the limbs which remained grew lush with June, and the oak found its new beauty. Stones were gathered round the base, and rock plants spread their quilt-like pattern. Children turned cartwheels and laughed and wrestled on the lawn. The grandparents placed their chairs in the vaulted shade, their white heads gently ruffled by the breezes that gamboled down from the rocks and broom of the hillside. High overhead the great oak arched its lovely branches, tall and slim and graceful.

### The "After" View

"Finest oak in Victoria," said the new owner, with vast and assured satisfaction.

His wife's eyes held envy as well as admiration. "It looks," she said, "exactly like an 'after' picture in a slimming advertisement."

No longer a hoary monarch, but a proud queen, the oak stood tall on the hillside, looking north to the peak of the Malahat, looking south at the huddled, old, old mountains. The plume-like branches dipped and boughed. "My dears," they seemed to say to the mountains, "what a pity it is! However long you sit there, you can never taste the triumph of rejuvenation!"




# THERE'S ENOUGH IN THE SUGAR BOWL...

## If we all share equally

We Canadians, together with the citizens of the United States and Great Britain, will eat less sugar during the balance of 1945.

To meet our own needs and the urgent requirements of our Allies and the liberated countries, our share of the reduction must total nearly 200,000,000 pounds of sugar during the rest of the year.

To assure fair distribution of what is left, the sugar ration is to be cut by five pounds during the next seven months by reducing the monthly allotment to one pound in June, July, August, October and December. In September and November, the allowance will remain unchanged at two pounds.

The ten pound sugar allotment for home canning, represented by twenty extra preserves coupons, remains unchanged. Two regular preserves coupons will continue to become valid each month.

## ANSWERS TO YOUR QUESTIONS ABOUT SUGAR

**Q. How does Canada get its share of world sugar supplies?**

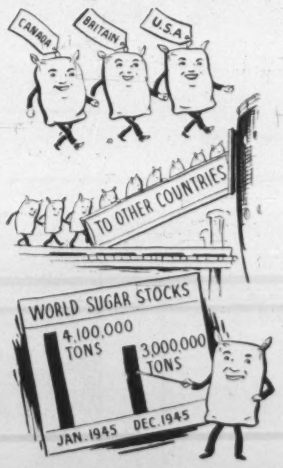
A. World stocks are pooled by the Combined Food Board of the United Nations which allots sugar to Canada, United States and Great Britain on a uniform per capita basis.

**Q. Where does the rest of the world sugar supply go?**

A. To other claimants, including liberated areas, European neutrals, Russia, the Middle East, New Zealand and other sugar-importing countries. Approximately one-half of this total is destined for liberated areas.

**Q. Is there less sugar in the world today?**

A. Yes. Because needs are up and production is down, world sugar stocks reached a new low at the beginning of 1945. By the end of the year, they will be down again, this time to a dangerous minimum.




**Q. Why is there more demand for sugar?**

A. The rising demand largely reflects the needs of liberated areas.

**Q. Why is there less production?**

A. World sugar output is lower for these reasons:

1. Enemy occupation of some sources such as Java and the Philippines. Java, of course, is still in Japanese hands and, although the Philippines are liberated, production is not expected to be restored until late in 1946.
2. Other export countries have experienced serious shortages of labour and fertilizer.
3. Record drought conditions and hurricanes have also cut into production in the important West Indian area.

**INDUSTRIAL AND QUOTA USERS WILL ALSO GET LESS**

Effective July 1, 1945, sugar made available to industrial users, such as bakers, biscuit and breakfast cereal manufacturers, makers of soft drinks, confectionery and candy, and jam and wine manufacturers, will again be reduced.

A further cut is also being made in the allotment to quota users, such as public eating places, while similar reductions are being made by the Armed Forces in the sugar quotas for service personnel.

**RATION ADMINISTRATION**

THE WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD

**SUGAR IS SCARCE — USE IT SPARINGLY**

For summer days in town, this cool sheer crepe appears in a minute check. A double-frill at front gives a peplum effect, and extended shoulders suggest cape sleeves. By Iseman.

## THE OTHER PAGE

# Northern Ireland Swims in Milk And Even Has Lots of Honey

By B. K. SANDWELL

Fourth week of the diary of a Canadian lecturer being run around the British Isles by the British Ministry of Information:

TUESDAY. (Monday was a public holiday, and probably the deadest day that London has experienced in years. Gorgeous weather, many Londoners going out to country, no country people coming in, many restaurants closed—much like a Toronto Sunday.) My hotel unable to serve breakfast in time to catch 8.15 airline bus to Croydon, so resort to tiny snack bar next to airline office. Croydon airfield looks pretty small for these days, but Liverpool-Belfast plane manages to climb out of it without hitting the suburban villa chimneys; too early to smell what is cooking for dinner at their lower ends. Nice bird's-eye view of Hampton Court, and later of some ancient castles on hills near Welsh border. Rather bumpy, and several passengers airsick. Sweet landing at Liverpool, then a foggy, squally trip to Belfast, where met by M.O.I. officer C. L. Frankland, Englishman who has adopted Northern Ireland as the land of his dreams. Hasty lunch at a milk bar (Northern Ireland is swimming in milk and even has lots of honey) and on our way by motor to Londonderry over the great peat moors of the Sperrin Mountains—miles and miles without a sign of human habitation, and with the trees twisted into wraith shapes by the wind—but also miles and miles of rich and gracious farming country, with the entry to each field from the road marked by two round stone gateposts, often with no fence and no gate! (The same device can be seen in southwest Scotland but not so universally.)

A magnificent dinner, the best of all my United Kingdom travels, at the leading Derry hotel (the "London" is stuck on just to mark the connection with the London company which financed and managed its "settlement") with the Lord Mayor (Sir Frederick Simmons, a most lovable old character and a mine of history) and other city notables. Joined by Commander Naftel of the Canadian Naval Station, who turns out to be son of an old Bank of Montreal friend, with whom we visit the harbor and the lovely and heroic Canadian frigate *Matane*, refitted and in splendid shape after limping home from the Channel with one of her engines blown to bits by an aerial torpedo. Impossible not to feel a bit reverential in presence of the amazing youngsters of the officers' mess who carry on through things like that, and of the fine, clean-cut men of the crew. Both Derry and Belfast are favorite spots with the Canadian Navy, and neither of them is especially "dry."

Rapid visit to the Guildhall, where large numbers of Derry children are rehearsing Irish folk-dances for tomorrow's competition, and to deanery of Dean King, who talks of illogicality of idea of all-Irish union and takes us over to the Cathedral in the dim light of late evening, with a flashlight to show the cannonball which remains from the historic siege which turned the course of European history . . . A day to remember, and good new friends to remember also.

WEDNESDAY. Motored back across the moors to Belfast for lunch at James Mackie & Sons, great manufactory of textile machinery now operating chiefly on munitions. Amazing stories, with full photographic evidence, of the speed with which production was resumed after very heavy bombing of the plant. Experimental work going on with some very interesting new textile machinery. Outside of the Mackie family, which is numerous and colorful, one of the most responsible young men in the plant seems to be young John P. Morawetz, of the great Czech industrial refugee family which is so brilliantly represented in Toronto by his father and brother. The firm is convinced that the introduction of the new synthetic fibres in the textile industry has opened the way for enormous progress in the beautification of textile products, and that a radical overhauling of the machinery will be general as soon as civilian production can be resumed.

Evening to the local stock company (with Mr. Frankland and F. M. Adams, press officer of the government of Northern Ireland) to see a performance of "Is Your Honeymoon Really Necessary?", a bedroom farce which has no bearing on the war other than its topical title, and which is still running in London after some years; it is just another bedroom farce, good enough to while away an evening, and the house, an enormous old-style opera house, is crammed to the roof with prosperous Belfasters.

THURSDAY. Hunted up at breakfast by a Y.M.C.A. Supervisor of the R.C.A.F. establishments in Yorkshire, here on leave (the Canadian troops love Northern Ireland for their holidays, partly I suspect because of the food, but partly because of the hospitality of the Ulsterites), who wants me to go down to his area and do some speeches. I expect to be sent there anyhow, but am entirely in the hands of the M.O.I. At 10.15 to the shipyards of Harland & Wolff, where received by the secretary of the company, A. T. Marshall, O.B.E., and shown (much too hurriedly, for it would take a week to do it properly) what must be one of the half-dozen most impressive industrial enterprises in the world. Obliged to get back to hotel for luncheon with Northern Ireland pressmen, who are accompanied by Major the Right Hon. J. M. Sinclair, Minister of Finance of Northern Ireland, very young but an obvious "coming man," and Canadian Trade Commissioner E. L. McColl, also Commander T. J. Keane of the U.S. Navy. (Ulster is a very international place these days!) Tear myself away from the newspaper men just in time to speak at Overseas House, with Right Hon. Sir Milne Barbour in the chair and Miss Wrench, sister of Sir Evelyn and well known in Toronto, a visitor. Then to the Canadian Legion Club run by Mrs. Alerdice, friend of Leonard Brockington; what do our Canadian boys—and their relatives and friends—not owe to the devotion and kindliness of the vast number of British women who work in these establishments all over the British Isles wherever Canadian service men need hospitality?

FRIDAY. Motored to Dungannon to visit the Moygashel works of Stevenson & Son, linens. Road leads through more peat bogs, poorer in quality but actively worked because of the acute fuel shortage all over Ireland. Moygashel is one of the great "village" industries of the world, only it is a pretty big village. Flax growing in Ireland had been on the decline for years before the war, and the linen industry was lean-

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## ISN'T IT THE TRUTH? By Ti-Jos

I'M NEVER GOING INTO THAT STORE AGAIN!
WHY, SUE!... WHAT'S THE TROUBLE?
GROCERIES
HE TRIED TO LIMIT ME TO JUST ONE CAN, AND THIS ISN'T RATIONED!
BUT THAT'S ONLY FAIR—THEN THEY'LL GO AROUND!
FIRST COME... FIRST SERVED, I SAY
WOULD YOU SAY THAT IF YOU WEREN'T FIRST?
NO-O-O I SUPPOSE NOT! BUT I STILL DON'T SEE WHY...
OH YES YOU DO! THAT'S JUST THE WAY TO GO ABOUT GETTING THINGS RATIONED. YOU DON'T WANT THAT!
WELL... NO —
THEN SUPPORT YOUR GROCER! HE'S DOING A SWELL JOB... THANK HIM, INSTEAD OF COMPLAINING

**BE FAIR!**
There's enough for everyone but we must all share and share alike. Your grocer is doing his part to keep distribution equal. Are you doing yours? Let's all make it our business to see that further rationing is unnecessary. That's the way to help the retailer, help the government and help ourselves.
JOHN LABATT LIMITED
London Canada

ing more and more on Belgian and Russian flax; but the war compelled the revival of growing in Ireland, and the Stevensons are determined it shall not die down again. They have acquired the great estate of the old landed family of Dungannon, with an ancient stone farmhouse round all four sides of a courtyard—practically a fortification—and are converting this into a great flax and dairy farm with the expert managers living in the farmhouse (perfectly modernized inside and perfectly traditional outside). The factory operations cover the conversion of the flax into linen thread and the making up of linen prints into dresses, but the intervening process of weaving is done in a neighboring village. To my male and inexperienced eyes the prints and dresses looked extremely alluring, and I am told they are highly regarded by womenfolk not only in Britain but in many other places. The welfare work among the employees is of the highest quality, but probably the most important thing the Stevensons are doing is in promoting better methods among the flax growers . . . If the world is going to be saved, a lot of the saving will have to be done by industrialists with imagination, capital, courage, and a deep sense of their responsibility to the community—a true industrial aristocracy with a due sense of *noblesse oblige* and a realization that the workers are not robots or children, but have ideas and schemes of life of their own which must be taken into account.

Saturday and Sunday. Flight back to Croydon uninteresting because of dense cloud, broken only for a glimpse of the Isle of Man. Sunday dinner at a very modern Chalk Farm (London) apartment house with Allan Cash and his wife. He used to live in Toronto and many of his photographs have appeared in SATURDAY NIGHT; is now with British Council.

**Canadian newspaper people are entertained by the head of the Kemsley newspaper chain in his palatial London office. Left to right, Arthur Irwin of Maclean's, Victor Sifton of the Winnipeg Free Press, Lord Kemsley, and B. K. Sandwell, the Editor-in-chief of Saturday Night.**

# "Requiescat in Pace" Is Radio's Tribute to Singer Howard Scott

**By HORACE BROWN**

ON V-E DAY George Taggart said to me, "It's a funny thing, but right now I'm thinking of Howard Scott."

I guess a lot of us in Radio were. Howard Scott symbolized the youth of Canada, the glorious youth, the unforgotten youth.

You've all heard Howard Scott sing. Especially you've heard him sing what he made famous, Malotte's setting of the Lord's Prayer. Even after two years of stillness, you must remember how his voice soared into the quiet of your home. He was, at twenty-five, one of the finest baritones Canada has ever produced. His future was so bright it would have blinded eyes less clear.

On V-E Day we thought of Howard Scott and what he meant, the light hair and the grin and the freckles and the voice, the unforgettable voice.

He died. It is not said exactly how he died, but this we know: he died. He, who had so much for which to live, died.

It may have been over Berlin, or Hamburg, or any one of a thousand places. However it was, and wherever it was, there is one thing certain above all else: he died fighting. For he, who could bring the silence of immortal song to the multitude, wanted to face the Fascism he hated, fingers on the triggers.

He died somewhere on active service on September 16, 1943. He was buried on September 19 at Wrexham, Denbigh, Wales, possibly where his crippled bomber crashed. Far, far from those who loved him, yet surrounded and wrapped and hallowed forever in love, he was buried in Welsh soil, and there, in that bit of Wales, lies Canada forever.

HOWARD SCOTT was my friend. I knew him very little, yet he was my friend. And that I can say of everyone who knew him; each of us called him friend, and each of us is a little emptier because he is gone and a little fuller for having known him.

The kid had "something", as we say in Radio. He not only had a voice to charm the angels, but he was simple and unaffected, so straightforward and manly. His smile had so much real warmth and friendliness, he walked always in an aura of gentleness. It is that same gentleness that remains with us, that we recapture in the memory of his boyish grin, when the going gets a little tough and we need some higher thought upon which to lean, some nobler spirit in which to seek comfort.

He could have had a contract with the Metropolitan Opera Company. One night in 1942 he left my place, without saying anything to anyone, to drive to Guelph and sing for Edward Johnson. Hollywood had made him offers. He had triumphed in a coast-to-coast tour with Anna Neagle. He was solid in Radio.

Howard Scott chose instead the uniform of the Royal Canadian Air Force. He knew the Freedom that held so much promise for him and for all like him is dearly bought. He felt sincerely in his peaceful soul that he could never be happy with his God-given talents, if he did not defend that in which he believed, with his body as well as his voice.

The last time I saw him, I was very foolish. I knew that the R.C.A.F. was anxious to use his singing ability in its recruiting campaign. Howard had twice failed in his aircrew examinations, because he had been given singing assignments by the Air Force. I said I hoped the R.C.A.F. would keep him in Canada. He looked at me deeply with his fine eyes, and I saw mirrored there all the ardor that is our Youth, and I felt ashamed of my petty thinking before this lad whose "strength was as the strength of ten", because, in God's sober truth, his heart was pure.

"I joined up to fight," was all he said.

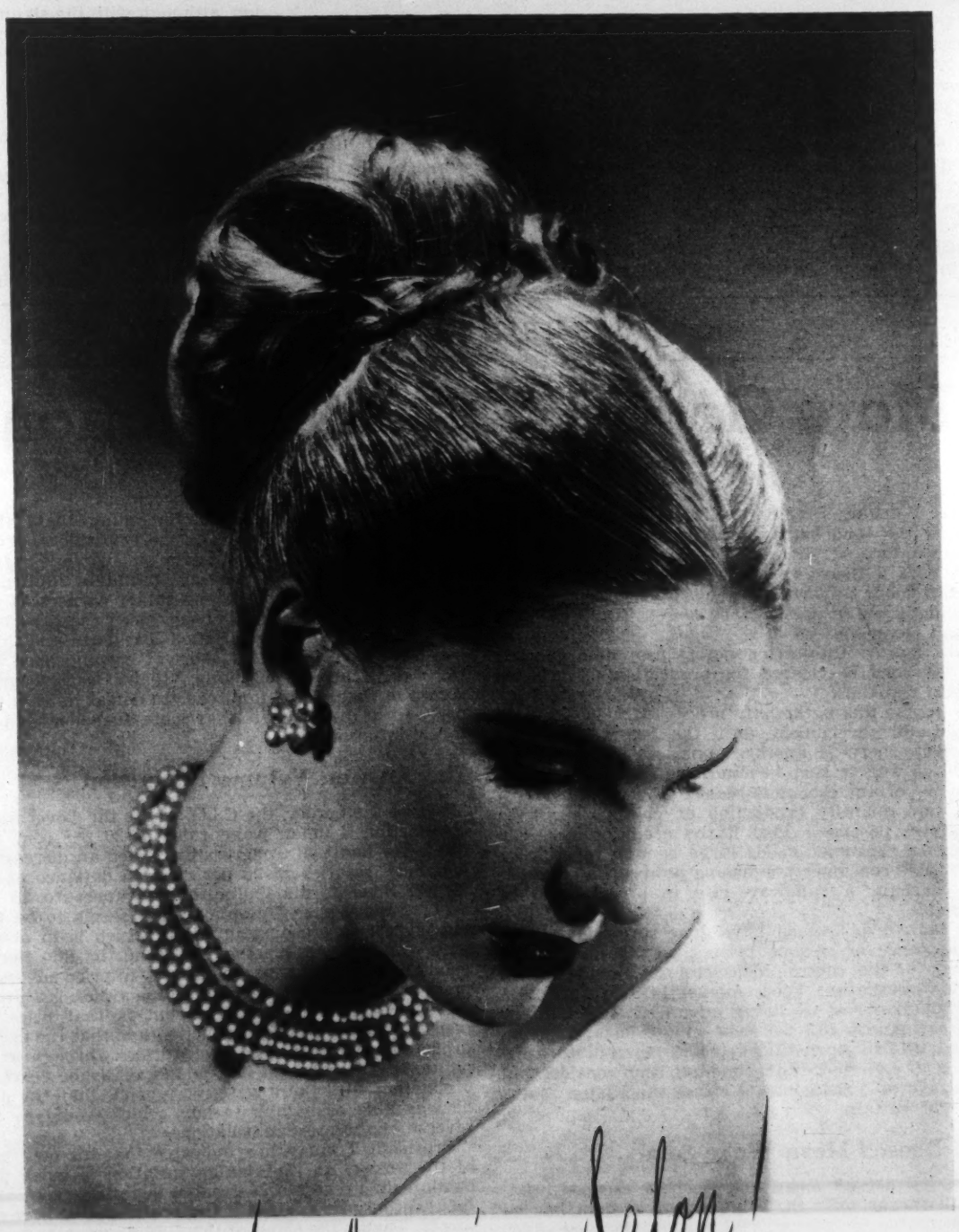
That was it. He had joined up to fight. Like thousands upon tens of thousands of others, he left great career and humble occupation to bring home to Fascism its just retribution. All of his youth he gave to us.

Howard Scott will never sing at the Metropolitan Opera. His face will never smile from the screen. His glorious voice will not again reach into the home and touch the heart.

For him, and those of whom he stands example, there is, pray God, a deeper, more enduring glory. He and they must be forever enshrined in the hearts of a grateful nation, a thankful world. There must be no forgetting of the reason for his and their sacrifice—their deaths for our lives in a new world, a good world, a kind world, a world where men may sing, not die. If we fail them, as their fathers were failed, what do we deserve of song, for our shame will silence the angels?

Still I must be forgiven if, when I find the climb uphill to the new life long and weary, and the battles against cruelty and oppression and shut minds and dead hearts unending, I hear again and again within me the unforgettable voice of Howard Scott singing, as only he could sing, Malotte's version of "The Lord's Prayer", and repeat to myself:

"Thy will be done on earth. . ."



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# THE BUSINESS FRONT

THE MARKET
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*Safety for the Investor* SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, JUNE 23 1945 *P. M. Richards, Financial Editor*

## British Business Still Can't Get Underway

By GILBERT C. LAYTON

*Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London*

**Except for broad statement, the Government in Britain hasn't dealt with the many questions which it must answer before industry can properly return to a peace-time program.**

**The hesitancy, Mr. Layton says, is a reflection of the uncertainty in the political situation, and he points out that this is unfortunate as the job of industry will remain the same no matter what the political complexion of the Government.**

*London.*

FOR five and a half years British industry has devoted itself exclusively to the service of the war and now it confronts the task of a return to peacetime uses. There is in general no dispute as to what is involved or what is at stake. What is involved is a development of British industrial production to the highest possible point of efficiency and what is at stake is the standard of living of the British people.

But to talk in such broad terms is almost to misrepresent the true problem and to conceal the true difficulty. For the achievement of optimum efficiency implies an awareness of national economic policy, so that industry may know to what extent export production is to be given priority over home production and to what extent various departments of home production are to be given priority over others.

Similarly, to say, as the Government does, that what is at stake is the standard of living of the people is to gloss over the fact that unless British industry makes the grade during the testing years which lie in front of it there cannot fail to be the most serious political and social repercussions.

The Government has presented industry with certain general categories of priority which have made it clear that the first need is to house the people and feed and clothe them decently. No one will quarrel with that. But this is not the sort of priority which gives anything like a clear lead to the ordinary industrialist.

He wants to know in much greater detail the relationship which he must preserve between his production for domestic consumption and the production with which he is expected to assail the export markets.

He wants to know in some detail about the availability of capital, labor, raw materials, and plant for specified purposes within the defined scheme of priorities.

He wants to know to what extent he may regard himself as a free agent to construct his own list of first things first.

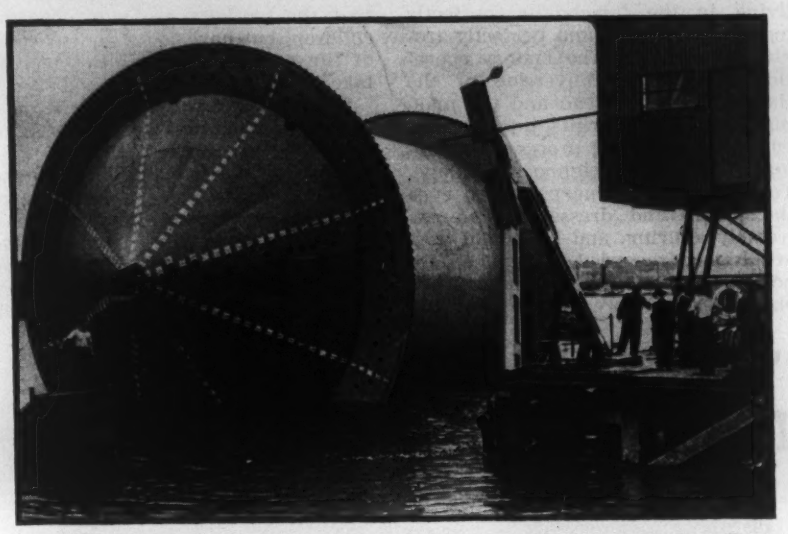
He wants to know to what extent he must regard himself as limited in his decisions by a full employment program which imposes a need for a certain geographical distribution of industry, and which compels him wherever he operates to pay standards of wages not lower than the average paid by efficient industries in the same area.

On these things the Government has yet to give sufficient information, although with the signing of the armistice the problem of reconstructon, which is so largely a problem of speed, is already upon us.

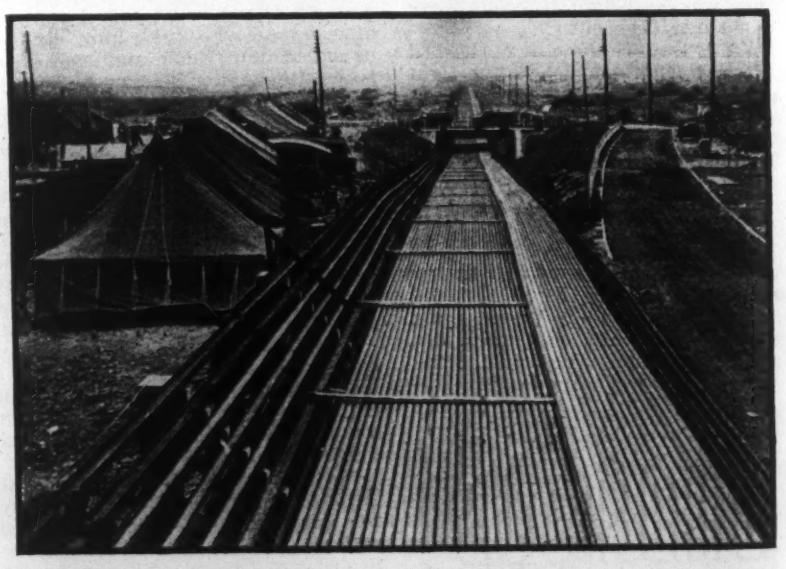
Shortly, there will be a General Election in Great Britain, and the hesitance of the authorities in declaring on these crucial points is undoubtedly a reflection of the uncertainty as to what sort of Government will find itself in power. That this should be so is a great misfortune because the job which British industry must perform

(*Continued on Next Page*)

## Petroleum for War Machines Was Piped Under the Channel



**Oil pipe-lines have been laid under water before this, but never on a comparative scale with Operation "PLUTO" (from the initial letters of "Pipe-lines under the Ocean"), the unique feat by which an oil pipeline system was laid under the English Channel in order to ensure an unfailing supply of petroleum for Allied fighting equipment in Europe. Details of this one of the greatest supply stories of the war were only recently made public. The first petrol pipe-line was laid to Boulogne. Huge drums, known as "CONUN" (H.M.S. Conundrum) shown above, which were used for winding on the steel pipe, were towed by the Royal Navy across the Channel to lay continuous lengths, 67 miles long. The enormous size of the CONUN can be judged by the figure of the sailor standing alongside. The picture below shows the manner in which some 200 miles of pipe were stored in three-quarter-mile lengths ready for winding on the drum. The workers were housed in tents alongside the job.**



**This stupendous pipe-laying project was devised by the Petroleum Warfare Department, and its success owes much to the Prime Minister's interest. It was strictly a military undertaking, although special troops were assigned to the task. Below: British troops install the T-Union valve. Like the floating harbors used on D-Day, operations of this kind entailed a great deal of long-range preliminary planning. But the unfailing supply of petroleum available for Allied fighting equipment made possible the uninterrupted drive that defeated Germany.**

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

## More Goods to Check Inflation

By P. M. RICHARDS

THE Wartime Prices and Trade Board warns us that the time has not yet come to look for the disappearance of shortages of consumer goods. In 1939, says a Board poster, the red light showed on civilian goods production. Today the yellow light is showing; some restrictions are being lifted but this doesn't mean the end of shortages. "Don't jump the yellow light." Only after victory over both enemies can the road be cleared for production to meet all civilian demands.

Of course this is the only proper attitude, for both people and government, until the Jap war is over. However, there is another consideration which we would do well to keep in mind, and that is that there is an important economic reason why we should get back into quantity production of civilian goods as quickly as possible. That is the need for having a supply of consumer goods large enough to soak up exercisable consumer purchasing power, if a considerable—perhaps a runaway—rise in prices is to be avoided.

So far we in Canada have done surprisingly well in avoidance of serious price rises—thanks to the efficacy of the control measures of Donald Gordon and his associates. From August 1939 to April 1945 the Canadian cost of living advanced only 17.8 per cent, as against 40.3 per cent in the last war from August 1914 to April 1918 and 81.3 per cent to April 1920. Our experience this time has been considerably more favorable than that of either the United States or Great Britain.

### That Doesn't Mean We're Safe

But that doesn't mean that we have escaped inflation; it means only that the control system has so far been able to prevent a highly inflationary situation from expressing itself in runaway rises in the prices of goods. That inflationary situation has arisen, of course, from the fact that during the war, and despite taxes and war loans, the volume of public purchasing power has grown greatly while the supply of consumer goods has shrunk. There is more money than there are goods to consume it.

Thus the 17.8 per cent rise in the cost of living doesn't measure the amount of inflation since August 1939. Concurrently with this relatively small cost-of-living inflation there has been an inflation of purchasing power, and it is this inflation—very much bigger and more significant—that calls now for our earnest consideration. We might compare the cost-of-living inflation to the water that spills from the front of a dam, and the purchasing-power inflation to the volume of water behind it. If the water level rises too high more water spills over the dam; if the pressure becomes too great the dam will break. Water is already spilling over our own price-control dam, and there is possibility of a break.

This possibility of a break—in other words, of a runaway rise in prices—is something that vitally concerns all of us, not merely the controllers. For if prices go shooting skyward, almost everyone suffers, particularly all those having definitely limited incomes. This means wage and salary earners as well as pensioners, for it has always been the experience in periods of galloping inflation that wage and salary increases have fallen far short of keeping pace with the rise in the cost of living. In fact each wage increase in such a situation tends to defeat its own purpose, since the result is that more fuel has been fed to the inflation fire.

### The Answer: Volume Production

Across the border, the C.I.O. wants the Government to sanction a union wage raise of 30 per cent and the lower house of Congress has voted an increase in members' salaries of 25 per cent, in defiance of the "Little Steel formula" limiting advances to 15 per cent. Says Whaley-Eaton: "What seems to be taking place is a creeping inflation, which is in accord with some responsible thought along the line that it would be good policy to yield slowly to price advances, making the retreat orderly and thus avoiding a grand smash. The additional argument is that price increases would magnify production and that the excess production would later lower prices through competition." Yes, though it wouldn't really be "excess" production until there were more goods than the public was able or willing to buy, which would be the reverse of the present situation.

President Truman has indicated that his own idea of the answer to threatening inflation is quick production, in greater and greater quantities, and that this can only be assured if the profit motive is recognized. That is the belief of this column too. And with it we believe that despite the need for continuance of price controls, other controls should be relaxed as rapidly as possible to give manufacturers and producers generally every facility for providing the public with the goods and services it wants, rather than the goods and services that the Government thinks it should have. That is the only way by which "excess" public purchasing power can be absorbed.

It is important to remember that the inflation pressures of today can't be curbed by credit controls since they arise from the existence of more cash (or its equivalent) than there are goods. Also that the less inflation we have now, the less deflation, with its accompanying hardships, will be required later. And that only by preventing inflation and maintaining the value of our currency can we keep faith with the owners of Victory Bonds.

Of course war needs must still come first, but thereafter let us get into volume production of consumer goods as quickly and as freely as possible. Every day's delay in doing so increases the inflation pressure.

(*Continued from Page* 34)

for the nation, and even the manner in which it must perform it, remain the same whatever the political complexion of Westminster, for it is an economic job which industry fills and the compulsions which must inspire the doing of it are compulsions in which politics play, or should play, no more part than they do in the housewife's kitchen.

As yet the British industrialist does not know how he is going to be affected by the agreement signed at Bretton Woods. He has no certainty of the exchange apparatus, although he is enjoined to foster trade with each and every conceivable overseas market. He does not know to what extent his operations will be eased or hindered by trading agreements that his Government intends to enter into, yet such knowledge is a necessary prerequisite of all trade planning.

No doubt sooner or later the uncertainties will give place to sure knowledge, but not only Britain is involved in economic resurgence and speed is all-important. It may be said that no major country feels as Britain does the same sense of urgency. The United States of America and the U.S.S.R. have gigantic internal resources and markets for development. They never needed, as Britain has always needed, to live largely by selling to other countries.

### No Special Privilege

To say this is not to claim for Britain any especial privilege in getting quickly off the mark but to plead for an awareness by the British Government of the special requirements of British industry and not to be deceived into thinking that they are requirements which are precisely duplicated in the other members of the United Nations.

It is right to record that in Britain herself there is no unanimity of opinion on the question of the nature of the job confronting British industry or on the means by which it shall be tackled. There is a large school, and one which may very likely become increasingly influential after the Election, which does not agree that exports are so important.

There are other schools which are opposed to any sort of Government intervention in industry, and others which are opposed to any return of the power of the individual industry to make its own decisions; others which want money to be kept as cheap as it has been kept during the war, and others which argue that only an increase in interest rates will coincide with the need of economic rehabilitation.

But if there is dispute and unsureness on these issues in Britain it is as nothing compared with the uncertainty on those issues which the Government can only describe in concert with foreign Governments. And it is from this angle that there exists the first need for clear decision and precise information. It is certainly true that British industry has a great duty towards the British nation, but it is no less true that the British Government has a clear duty towards British industry, to provide it with the information which alone will make possible the fulfilment of industry's giant tasks.

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THE CANADIAN WEEKLY

Established 1887

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## NEWS OF THE MINES

# Yellowknife Requires Systematic Prospecting and Development

By JOHN M. GRANT

A SPLURGE of activity, comparable to that in 1944, is expected this summer in the Yellowknife area, North West Territories, but handicapping serious endeavors to find new gold mines are still transportation, power and supplies. The Yellowknife last year fired the imagination of the speculative public and diamond drilling on the Giant Yellowknife property changed all previous conceptions that only small, high-grade ore bodies would be developed. Yellowknife, today, is suffering from too much diamond drilling and not sufficient surface exploration, one gathers from talking with engineers and geologists active in the district.

Systematic prospecting and development on a large scale is necessary to determine the possibilities of the vast territory; however, the feeling is that the real work which is so important will not get underway for some time yet. The big "boom" perhaps will not come until Giant Yellowknife gets its shafts down and strikes the orebodies in drifting. What the district appears to be greatly in need of is some of the serious type of work which has been carried out in Ontario and Quebec during recent years. Geologists admit they need time to secure a clearer conception of the nature of the ore occurrences and how to go about determining their relationship.

•

The break-up this year in Yellowknife is later than usual and at the beginning of June ice in the larger lakes was said to be from two to three feet deep and it is expected things will not get into full swing before July. The area appears slated for a season of widespread and terrific activity. Immediate excitement is anticipated to centre in the Indin Lake, Johson and Pensive Lake areas, and the prospects are for numerous new discoveries. A couple of months ago some 200 prospectors were dropped by the airline companies to carry out prospecting over the break-up. These men who were distributed in a circle of about 300 miles to the north, northwest and northeast of Yellowknife and extending up into the Barren lands, were all experienced prospectors. This is probably the largest number to ever go into any one mining field at one time and their activities should almost certainly mean new finds and particularly so in the light of their experience in mining fields all over the Dominion. Yellowknife promises to be a busy place after July 1 and according to mining men all work possible will be done considering the labor and supply situation, as well as transportation difficulties. As one engineer remarked, "what the district needs is the expenditure of $1,000,000 in building a road into Yellowknife."

The leading development program at Yellowknife will be that of Giant Yellowknife (Frobisher Exploration) where shallow drilling to date has indicated large tonnages of ore in a series of important orebodies. Deeper drilling however, has shown excessive faulting of the shear zones and it is pointed out this may modify the very satisfactory estimates of tons per vertical foot shown by the shallow surface drilling. It is fully realized that much exploration work

(*Continued on Page* 39)

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18,000 of the Participating Preference Shares are offered subject to the approval of all legal details by the Company's solicitors, Messrs. Wright & McMillan, Toronto.

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After the payment (or setting aside for payment) of the fixed cumulative preferential dividend of $1.00 per share, the directors may pay out of the net profits earned in any such year a non-cumulative dividend, not exceeding in the aggregate $1.00 in respect of each common share outstanding, after which the holders of participating preference shares as such and the holders of common shares as such shall be entitled to participate equally share for share in all dividends, bonuses or distributions paid or made to the shareholders as such out of surplus or net profits.

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*The foregoing has been extracted from a descriptive folder, a copy of which will be furnished upon request.*

*The right is reserved to reject any or all applications and also in any case to award a smaller amount than is applied for. Shares to be sold for delivery as of June 30th, 1945.*

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# GOLD & DROSS

**It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.**

*F. L. S., Port Arthur, Ont.*—Adjoining Kerr-Addison as it does on the southwest, SHELDON LARDER MINES has locational interest. No work however, is underway at present and I have heard of no plans for the immediate future. Some encouraging values were had in surface work but extensive diamond drilling several years ago only gave low values. Out of over 50 holes some 30 yielded $4 or better. It is likely further exploration may be done in the future but it is possible the management will wait until Kerr-Addison explores the southern part of its property or some other development arouses interest. The company has a strong board of directors, and stock and cash in the treasury.

*H. L. D., Timmins, Ont.*—Retainable net profits of CANADIAN VICKERS LTD. showed considerable improvement in the year ended Feb. 28, 1945, despite a sharp drop in operating profit, amounting to $150,069 or $7.50 per share on the $7 preferred and to 19 cents per share common as compared with $100,691 or $5.03 per share preferred for the previous year. Operating profit of $2,758,925 for the latest year was just half that for the previous year of $5,665,947. More than offsetting this decline, however was a reduction in tax provision (including the refundable portion) from $4,476,488 to $1,887,259, a cut in bond interest from $208,517 to $166,152 and a drop in depreciation allowance from $875,958 to $573,040. However, while retainable net income showed improvement, total net income was considerably lower because the refundable portion of taxes was $337,785 for the latest year as compared with $855,634 the year before. Thus total net income was equivalent to $24.39 per share on the $7 preferred stock and to $6.56 per share on the common for 1944-45 while total net for 1943-44 had been $47.80 per share preferred and $15.40 per share common. The liquid position was substantially bettered during the year. Net working capital was increased from $1,784,695 to $2,542,468, with cash rising from $27,927 to $2,669,944.

*E. J. H., Toronto, Ont.*—The opinion has been expressed by W. P. Mackle, consulting engineer, that the HEATH GOLD MINES property has an excellent chance of developing into a large tonnage, low cost operation, with a possible grade of between $6 and $7. Bulk sampling last year indicated values of $6.70 per ton for a length of over 1,000 feet and width of eight feet. The gold-bearing zone has been stripped with a bulldozer for a length of close to 2,000 feet. Rock trenches are being blasted across the full width of 20 to 30 feet at regular intervals and

## BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

# Nearing a Top?

**BY HARUSPEX**

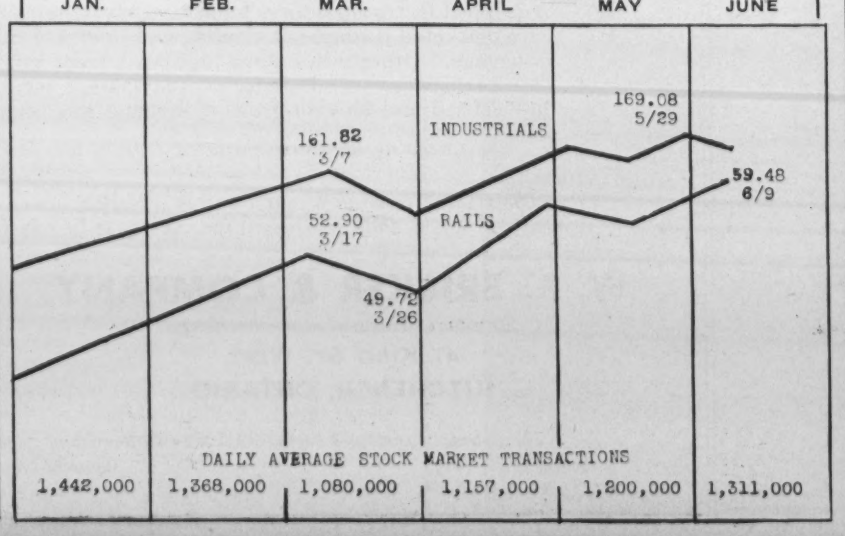
**THE ONE TO TWO-YEAR TREND: New York common stocks, from which the price of Canadian equities take their cue, following their sustained advance from the April 1942 lows, have, according to our indices, been in a broad zone of distribution over the past two years preparatory to eventual cyclical decline.**

**THE SHORT TERM, OR SEVERAL-MONTH TREND of the American market is to be classed as upward from the mid-September 1944 low points of 142.96 on the Dow-Jones industrial average, 38.71 on the rail average. For detailed discussion of technical position, see remarks below.**

Market hesitation on decline, occurring during the course of an advancing trend and accompanied by declining volume of trading, is generally a prelude to further advance. The price irregularity in the industrial list setting in toward the end of last May at just under the 170 level has the earmarks of such type of reaction. Barring any adverse news of major caliber, therefore, it might be expected that several weeks of advance are yet ahead for stocks. If the advance is to promptly get under way from the levels of around June 12 (166 on the Dow-Jones industrial average), we would continue to regard the 170/175 area as a zone in which considerable resistance will be encountered, with possible reversal in the market's Short Term and major trends. Further market recession over the week or two ahead, to the contrary, could easily prepare stocks for an advance somewhat over projections.

Recent weekly Forecasts have suggested further building up of cash reserves via sale of stocks in the 170/175 area. As pointed out last week, the market stopped just short of the low limit of such area on its advance to late May with the result that recommended sales have not yet been effected. If price strength is now to be renewed, we would continue of the opinion that the 170/175 area is a level for selling but, in view of the recent market irregularity, as discussed in the preceding paragraph, would be hopeful that the move would run over several weeks. On this basis, once the 170 level was crossed, selling to set up cash reserves might proceed at a leisurely pace, at least until the move is further under way, with the thought that price strength might possibly exceed expectations. This subject, of course, will again be reviewed in next week's Forecast in the light of market action. To those who prefer, rather than selling on strength as just advised, to risk the entire move out until technical evidences indicate it has definitely reversed downward, whether at 170, 175, or some higher figure, the cue would be to await a downward zigzag formation in the minor movement, which we shall point out in these Forecasts when it next occurs.

**DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES**





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THE
**Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada Limited**

DIVIDEND NO. 80

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of 50c per share on the paid up Capital Stock of the Company for the six months ending June 30th, 1945, with a bonus of 75c per share, has this day been declared payable on the 16th day of July, 1945, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of June, 1945.

By Order of the Board,
J. E. RILEY,
Secretary.
Montreal, P.Q.
June 12th, 1945.

**THE TORONTO MORTGAGE COMPANY**

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of $1.25 per share, upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Company, has been declared for the Current Quarter, and that the same will be payable on and after

3rd July 1945

to shareholders of record on the books of the Company at the close of business on 15th instant.

By order of the Board,
WALTER GILLESPIE,
Manager.
7th June 1945.

bulk sampling is proceeding. As gold values are erratically distributed in free form bulk sampling is regarded as the only accurate way of determining average gold content. The present sampling is to determine whether the entire zone will give commercial values.

*W. M. K., Three Rivers, Que.*—Further improvement in sales volume to a new all-time peak was reported by EASTERN STEEL PRODUCTS, LIMITED, for the fiscal year ended Nov. 30 1944, being slightly higher than the record achieved in the previous year. Net operating profit was also at a new high level at $530,970, compared with $404,962. Despite a sharp gain in net tax provision (after deducting refundable portion) from $259,259 to $361,668, net income of $173,239 was at the best level since 1929 and compared with $145,134 for 1943. After regular preferred dividends of $1 per share, the balance was equal to $2.68 per common share up from $2.19 per share the preceding year. Excluding refundable tax of $73,732 or $1.27 per common share, retainable net was $1.41 per share as against $1.36 a year ago which was after deducting refundable tax of $48,541 or 83 cents per share. Common dividends totalling $1 per share were paid.

*R. K. W., Toronto, Ont.*—JOLIET-QUEBEC is carrying out a diamond drilling program in the hope of encountering conditions similar to those on its neighbor Quemont. Prior to the drilling a geophysical survey located a number of interesting anomalies which are to be tested. A large amount of diamond drilling was done on this property by previous owners and considerable copper-gold ore indicated but the deposit was not of commercial importance. The present exploration is on sections of the property not previously tested.

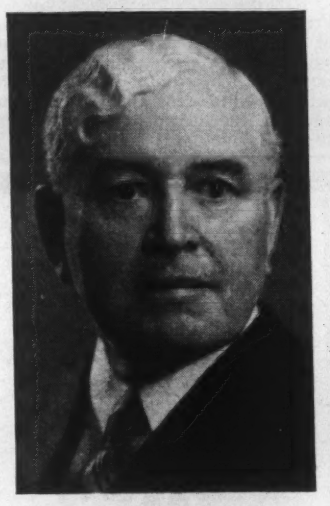
*N. J. H., Hamilton, Ont.*—The report of NATIONAL POLE AND TREATING COMPANY, subsidiary of Minnesota and Ontario Paper Company, for the first quarter of 1945 showed an increase in sales of $24,000, from $336,000 to $360,082. Net profits were more than doubled, including other income of $695, being up from $21,127 to $43,311. Income taxes, however, increased from $8,500 to $18,500, leaving net income of $24,811 compared with $11,627 for

*C. S. P., Scottsville, Va.*—Shares of ASTORIA QUEBEC MINES are listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange. An extensive diamond drilling campaign was carried out in 1943-44 on its Rouyn property, located about a mile south of Stadacona Rouyn Mines. The persistence of values, even though mainly on the low side, indicate the possibility that ore zones might be outlined by underground work. A shaft was put down some years ago to 250 feet and two levels established, which could be utilized for such development. Early in the year the engineer in charge of operations stated the property could be put into production with a mill having a minimum capacity of 500 tons per day, apparently this being the minimum tonnage with which an operating profit could be made from the comparatively low grade material indicated by the drilling.

*M. F. B., Hamilton, Ont.* — No, GREAT BEAR MINERALS has no connection with Bear Exploration and Radium Limited, and apparently has passed out of existence. I understand the company gave up its properties over 10 years ago. Funds were lacking at that time and I have no record of any activity being reported since.

*G. A. M., Shawville, Que.*—It is estimated 420,000 tons of minable ore of a grade of approximately $7 per ton has been indicated by diamond drilling in the flat-lying orebody at Donalda Mines. The exact grade and tonnage however; can only be determined by closer drilling or underground work. Other sections were encountered above and below this orebody, indicating fair grade over minable widths, but enough is not known to state whether they constitute orebodies. It is possible later when Donalda has been opened up by underground work and is ready for mining, arrangements might be worked out for Noranda Mines to handle this ore.

## CHAIRMAN OF BOARD GUARANTY TRUST



E. BLAKE WINTER

who has been elected Chairman of the Board of Directors of Guaranty Trust Company of Canada. He will continue to be actively associated with the affairs of the Company.

JOHN D. BUCHANAN, F.A.S., F.A.I.A., who was elected President of the Canadian Life Insurance Officers Association at the annual meeting in Toronto, June 12. Mr. Buchanan is assistant General Manager and Chief Actuary of the London Life Insurance Company.

## THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

**DIVIDEND NO. 234**

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of fifteen cents per share, in Canadian Funds, on the paid-up capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st July 1945 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Wednesday, 1st August next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on 30th June 1945. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board
S. M. Wedd
General Manager

Toronto, 15th June 1945

## PROVINCIAL PAPER LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that Regular Quarterly Dividend of 1¾% on Preferred Stock has been declared by PROVINCIAL PAPER LIMITED, payable July 3rd, 1945 to Shareholders of record at close of business June 15th, 1945.

(Signed) W. S. BARBER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

# Canada Vinegars Limited

THE largest producer of vinegars and allied products, in the Dominion, Canada Vinegars Limited has had to contend with wartime conditions which have had the effect of reducing earnings substantially below pre-war levels and a return to normal operating conditions should see the company's earning power restored, in part at least. Increased taxation, particularly the excise tax on spirits entering into the manufacture of vinegar, regulations restricting the use of containers, rising costs, etc., are some of the conditions the company has had to contend with and relief from one or all should benefit the company.

Late in 1944 government regulations were changed to permit packing of a limited quantity of apple juice in tin containers for civilian consumption, but the change came too late in the fiscal period to be fully reflected in that year's earnings. Already relief has been given certain industries from the burden of heavy excise taxes and the Minister of Finance has promised further tax relief in his next budget, which it is expected will be presented in August. Plants of Canada Vinegars are located at strategic points in the Dominion for the gathering of the primary products and marketing of the finished products and under normal conditions the company can operate economically and efficiently. The new plant at Vancouver, replacing the one sold a few years ago, will be in operation this year.

Net profit for the fiscal year ended Novenmber 30, 1944, of $81,883 was equal to 89c per share and slightly above the $81,150 and 88c a share earned for 1942-1943. For the fiscal year ended November 30, 1939, most of which was completed prior to the outbreak of the war, net profit amounted to $95,383 and was equal to $1.04 per share. Surplus of $176,794 at November 30, 1944, was an increase from $121,599 at November 30, 1939.

In the period 1939-1944 the company paid off a construction loan of $125,000 (the balance owing in connection with construction of new buildings and purchase of plant at Winnipeg and Montreal), acquired the $25,000 par value of preferred shares of Western Vinegars Limited not owned, and was able to more than double net working capital from $234,954 to $486,720. Current assets of $705,788 at November 30, 1944, included cash of $85,307 and Dominion bonds of $100,000.

Canada Vinegars Limited has no funded debt or preferred stock outstanding, with capital consisting of 100,000 common shares of no par value authorized, of which 92,000 shares are outstanding. Dividends are currently being paid quarterly at the annual rate of 60c per share. Initial quarterly dividend of 40c a share was paid September 1928 and maintained on this basis to and including December 1935, reduced to 30c quarterly March 1, 1936, and again reduced to 10c quarterly in June 1940. The quarterly rate of 10c was increased to 15c in December 1944. Extras of 10c per share were paid in 1941, 1942 and 1943, and 15c extra was paid in 1944.

Canada Vinegars Limited was incorporated in 1928 with a Dominion Charter. The original company was formed in 1898 and expanded in subsequent years on the acquisition of other companies in a similar line of business. Ten plants are operated in Canada and the company's products distributed in the United States through a warehouse at Chicago.

Price range and price earnings ratio 1939-1944, inclusive, follows:

| | Price Range High | Price Range Low | Earned Per Share | Price Earnings Ratio High | Price Earnings Ratio Low | Dividend Per Share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1944 | 12¼ | 8¾ | $0.89 | 13.8 | 9.9 | $0.60 |
| 1943 | 9¼ | 8½ | 0.88 | 10.5 | 9.7 | 0.50 |
| 1942 | 7⅞ | 4½ | 0.91 | 8.7 | 5.0 | 0.50 |
| 1941 | 8½ | 6¼ | 0.62 | 13.7 | 6.0 | 0.50 |
| 1940 | 15½ | 5 | 0.44 | 35.2 | 11.4 | 0.60 |
| 1939 | 15 | 10 | 1.04 | 14.4 | 9.6 | 1.20 |
| Average 1939-1940 | | | | 14.3 | 9.0 | |
| Approximate current average | | | | 15.7 | | |
| Approximate Current Yield | | | | 4.3% | | |

## COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

| Year Ended November 30: | 1944 | 1943 | 1942 | 1941 | 1940 | 1939 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Net Profit | $ 81,883 | $ 81,150 | $ 83,365 | $ 57,048 | $ 40,091 | $ 95,383 |
| Surplus | 176,794 | 165,023 | 129,903 | 117,538 | 106,490 | 121,599 |
| Current Assets | 705,788 | 589,636 | 570,925 | 520,019 | 531,588 | 492,242 |
| Current Liabilities | 219,068 | 187,196 | 272,837 | 267,763 | 267,653 | 257,288 |
| Net Working Capital | 486,720 | 402,440 | 298,088 | 252,256 | 263,935 | 234,954 |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## ABOUT INSURANCE

# Should Protect Business Earnings as Well as Property Values

By GEORGE GILBERT

**While most business men as a matter of course carry fire insurance on their buildings, equipment, stocks of goods and materials, many of them do not see the same need for Business Interruption Insurance to protect their earnings against loss as the result of a fire.**

**However, the record shows that many large manufacturing and mercantile concerns, lacking such protection, have been unable to continue in business after a serious fire although they collected under their fire insurance policies the full amount of their property damage loss.**

AFTER a fire occurs in a mercantile or manufacturing establishment, the loss sustained is usually reported as the amount of the damage caused to the buildings, equipment and stocks of goods. But the executives of the business are usually aware that the actual loss may be far in excess of the cost of repair or replacement of buildings and equipment and restocking of goods. The interruption of business operations by fire means a stoppage or reduction of turnover and a consequent loss of earnings—a loss as tangible from a financial standpoint as that of the capital values represented by buildings, equipment and goods.

High speed production in manufacturing plants and rapid turnover in mercantile undertakings have made it plain that the earnings value of any business at the present time lies more and more in production and sales and correspondingly less in capital investment in real or personal property. Under these circumstances, what a business earns is as important to its existence as what it possesses. When this fact is generally understood, business management will be just as concerned about protecting prospective earnings as it is now concerned about protecting physical values. It will be admitted that every expense must be paid out of gross profit or gross earnings and that the difference between sales and the cost of merchandise and materials represents the fund from which salaries, taxes, rents, insurance premiums, advertising, wages, interest, etc., are paid, the remainder being the net profit.

### Earnings Stop

What a business undertaking produces is thus worth more than the money it cost, and when the business is seriously crippled by fire, all earnings stop, so do all profits, although various fixed expenses do not stop. In many cases, taxes must still be paid, also interest, salaries, wages of key employees, and certain other fixed charges. And there are no profits being earned.

Only through one or other of the various forms of business interruption insurance now on the market can protection be obtained against the loss of these gross earnings. If a business firm carries this form of insurance, along with adequate property damage insurance, and a loss occurs, the insured is placed in the same financial position it would have been if no such loss had occurred. There is no doubt that this type of insurance is a boon to the insured business firm and to its creditors, as it ensures the payment of unavoidable and continuing expenses as well as profits in the event of partial or total interruption of the business and the consequent loss of earnings.

Accordingly, shareholders in commercial and manufacturing concerns, as well as banks and other institutions and individuals affected by the credit standing of such business concerns have an interest in seeing to it that the earnings are protected by business interruption insurance. In Canada business firms have the choice of two types of business interruption insurance—the United States Use and Occupancy form, and the British Profits form. Both forms cover the same kind of loss, that is, loss of earnings due to fire damage and the additional expenses the insured may have to incur in an effort to keep his business in existence.

### How Two Types Differ

It is for the business man to decide which form of coverage best meets his need for protection. In a recent pamphlet issued by the Guardian Assurance Company, the three principal features wherein these two types of business interruption insurance differ are set out and explained in language which can be readily understood by the ordinary business man. These three features are: (1) The basis of effecting the insurance; (2) The period of indemnity; (3) The manner of determining the loss payable.

With respect to the basis of effecting the insurance, it is pointed out that under the U. & O. Co-insurance Forms, the insured is required to carry insurance based on the estimated annual net profit and all charges and expenses whether they are likely to continue after a fire or not. The reason is that certain expenses which would probably cease in the event of a total shutdown might continue to be payable during a partial shutdown and by having the insurance effected on the basis of all expenses the difficulty of determining which expenses are likely to continue after a fire is eliminated. The loss is payable on the basis of the net profit and continuing expenses only, as the insured does not lose anything in respect of charges and expenses which cease after a fire.

Under the Profits form, it is pointed out, the method of arriving at the insurable amount is different, the insurance being effected on the same basis as the loss is payable, namely, net profit and specified continuing expenses, and the policy is subject to 100 per cent co-insurance. The insured decides which continuing expenses he wishes to insure and they are stated in the policy, the insurance company not being liable for loss in connection with any expenses not specified in the policy.

### Period of Indemnity

The maximum period during which the insurance company will reimburse the insured under a U. & O. policy for loss of earnings after a fire is not the same as that under a Profits policy. The U. & O. policy limits the responsibility for loss sustained to "the time required, with the exercise of due diligence and despatch, to rebuild, repair, or replace property destroyed or damaged by fire." The Profits policy undertakes to pay for loss of earnings during the period of indemnity, which is defined as follows: "The period after any fire during which the business is interrupted or interfered with by the fire but not exceeding twelve consecutive calendar months from the date of such fire."

It is pointed out that although the Profits policy is subject to a maximum period of indemnity of twelve months, it will be realized that within this period the time during which the business might be interrupted or interfered with may be much longer than the time required to replace damaged property. The cover continues within this period so long as it can be shown that because of the fire there is still a reduction in volume of sales.

Under the U. & O. policy there is no formula for calculating the amount of the loss, the policy simply stating that the company will pay the actual loss sustained by reason of the fire in respect of net profits and such charges and expenses as must necessarily continue. It is left to the company and the insured to agree upon the actual loss after the fire, and this, it is pointed out, is usually done by finding out how long it will take to replace the damaged property, and by making an examination of the insured's financial books and records.

Under the Profits policy, the manner in which the amount of the loss under the policy shall be determined is defined, the loss of earnings being gauged by the drop in sales as a result of the fire. The policy pays the percentage of the net profit and specified continuing expenses that would have been earned by the sales which have been lost on account of the fire, if the amount of insurance carried is adequate. Under the Standard Form, the reduction in sales is found by comparing the actual sales during the interruption period with the sales in the corresponding period of the previous year. Under the Estimated Form, it is noted, the comparison is usually made between the actual sales during the interruption period and the estimated sales that would have been made during that period if there had been no fire.

• •

## Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

Is there any information available as to what the death rate has been among insured lives in Canada since the war started? I would like to know what the death rate has been among industrial policyholders, ordinary policyholders and among members of fraternal societies.

—H. M. D., London, Ont.

There is a table in the detailed report of the Superintendent of Insurance, Ottawa, which gives this information with respect to Dominion

### GUARANTY TRUST NEW PRESIDENT

J. WILSON BERRY

President of Guaranty Trust Company of Canada, succeeds E. Blake Winter who has been elected Chairman of the Board of Directors. Mr. Berry has been Vice-President and General Manager of the Company since January 1936.

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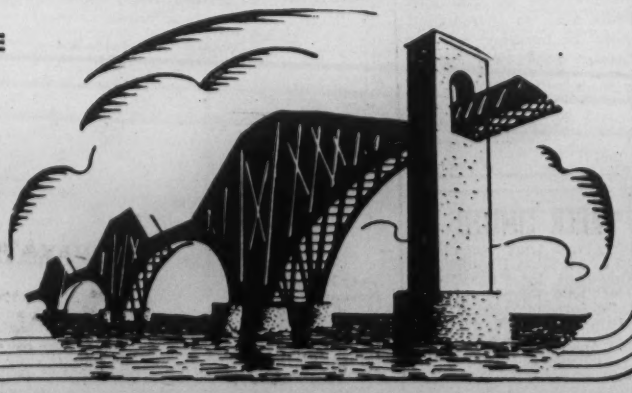

registered companies and fraternal benefit societies. The death rate for each year is taken as the ratio of the number of policies terminated by death to the mean number of policies in force plus one-half the number terminated by death. The latest year for which such information is at present available is 1943. For the years from 1939 to 1943 the death rate among industrial policyholders per 1,000 exposed was as follows: 1939, 6.6; 1940, 6.8; 1941, 7.0; 1942, 7.0; 1943, 7.4. Among ordinary policyholders the death rate was: 1939, 6.2; 1940, 6.3; 1941, 6.4; 1942, 6.7; 1943, 6.8. Among members of fraternal benefit societies the death rate was: 1939, 15.7; 1940, 15.8; 1941, 15.7; 1942, 15.2; 1943, 14.9.

## News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page* 35)

will have to be done underground to solve these geological problems. The company is strongly financed for the large development program at least to its advanced stages. Two shafts are to be sunk, one on the east and the other on the ASD zone.

•

Transcontinental Resources officials believe they have proven a high grade mine of moderate size on their Gold Crest claims in Yellowknife. It is estimated this property may make a mine of about the same size and perhaps as good a grade as the Negus Mine. Negus Mines, the last of the Yellowknife producers to close due to wartime conditions, expected to resume production this month. Over a year's developed ore is estimated ahead of the mill, without taking into consideration ore in the new area some distance to the east of previous workings. Negus has also been active in acquiring additional claims, apart from its main holdings, which now number approximately 230, including groups at Indin Lake and Sunset Lake.

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Beattie Gold Mines is hopeful of resuming production this fall if labor is available. The annual report stated it was planned to resume production when the sixth level is opened up. Clay is now being removed from the fifth level and the mine should be completely clear by the end of the year. Since production was discontinued last summer the program has been confined to removal of clay from the Beattie mine, development work on the Donchester and production of arsenic. The Donchester shaft was expected to reach the ninth level this month. Until cross drilling from the fourth and fifth levels is completed, no definite estimate of tonnage of this new zone can be given. On the fifth level greater widths and better grade are indicated from drifting and drilling but the work on the fourth level is not sufficiently advanced to state widths and grade.

•

Ore resources of the original mine of Sherritt Gordon Mines are sufficient to continue operations until 1949 or 1950, shareholders were informed at the recent annual meeting. The company has many opportunities of developing new mines and Thayer Lindsley, vice-president, expressed the opinion a promising future lies ahead. The company had cash assets of 44 cents per share at the end of the first quarter and also a cash investment in Michipicoten Iron Mines of $1,250,000, or 22 cents per share. It is expected the plant at the Josephine mine of Michipicoten Iron Mines will turn over in July and all output is under contract for a period of seven years. Sherritt continues active in an outside exploration campaign and some indications of promise have been secured.

•

Production of Dome Mines for the first three months of 1945 was valued at $1,216,840, an average of $9.57 per ton, as compared with $1,363,568, or an average of $10.30 in the like quarter of 1944. May output was valued at $401,055, an average of $9.39 per ton as against $451.209 or an average of $10.19 in May, 1944.

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In the first quarter of 1945 production at Cochenour Willans Gold Mines was valued at $173,315 as compared with $150,644 in the last quarter of 1944. The average per ton in the first three months this year was $16.02 as against $17.29 in the previous quarter, while tonnage treated was 10,815 as compared with 8,836 tons.

•

A drilling program is now being carried out by Ventures Limited on its large holdings in Harker township, in the Lightning River district. Considerable ground was acquired last year in the area believed to be the easterly extension of the Porcupine gold belt. The company carried out drilling for some time in Michaud township, east of Matheson, but exploration has now been shifted to Harker.

•

Four more mining companies have had their shares approved for listing on the Toronto Stock Exchange and these were called for trading June 15. The newest listings are Campbell Red Lake Mines, with authorized capital of 3,500,000 shares of which 2,100,005 are issued; Ligman Lake Gold Mines, with authorized capital of 3,000,000 shares, of which 1,460,005 shares are issued; Golden Arrow Mines, Limited, with authorized capital of 3,000,000 shares and 1,922,645 issued; Lapaska Mines, with authorized capital of 3,000,000 shares and 1,500,005 shares issued.

•

Macassa Mines in April milled 6,185 tons for a production of $75,025 an average of I11.80 per ton. In the previous month output was valued at $87,880 from 6,532 tons, an average of $13.45. First quarter production this year was $251,470 from 19,057 tons, an average per ton of $13.14.

•

Shares of Lake Fortune Gold Mines were recently called for trading on the Toronto Stock Exchange. Authorized capitalization is 4,000,000 shares of which 2,538,378 are outstanding. A block of 12 claims in the north Indin Lake section, Yellowknife area, has been acquired as well as a 25% interest in another group of 37 claims at Indin Lake. The company is also interested with other companies in a group of claims in the Slave Lake district. As at February 28, 1945, the company had $25,536 cash and $11,956 accounts receivable. It held 15,000 Wasa Lake shares and 486,995 shares of Renfort Gold Mines, the latter being part of the consideration received for the original Lake Fortune properties in Beauchastel township, Quebec, sold to Renfort last year.

•

With the flood of new mine listings the Toronto Stock Exchange is an exceedingly busy place these days. Shares of seven new mining companies were added June 8, six on May 18 and at least one in the interval. The latest listings included some of the recent features on the over-the-counter market, such as Bevcourt Gold Mines, Buffadison Gold Mines, Crowshore Patricia Gold Mines, La Luz Mines, Lynx Yellowknife Gold Mines, Orenada Gold Mines and Regcourt Gold Mines.

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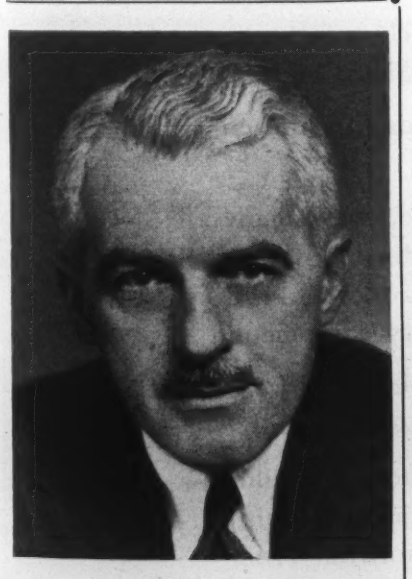
Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines and its associated companies will be able to provide employment for a considerable number of former and new employees in a comparatively short time if they are given a reasonable basis of taxation and relief from wartime restrictions, Jules R. Timmins, president, told shareholders at the annual meeting. Mr. Timmins stated the question of postwar employment is an important one for the immediate future and the situation peculiar to the mining industry requires the careful thought of our legislators.

•

A net loss of $187,747, after write-offs and taxes, was reported by Powell Rouyn Mines for the year ended March 31, 1945. Tonnage milled declined from 254,299 tons to 148,988 and production from $1,199,747 to $680,674. Working capital position was little changed at $457,649 and ore reserves almost the same at 560,024 tons. Hitherto unexplored sections of the property were explored by geophysical survey and diamond drilling, but so far no commercial copper ore was located, although some mineralization was encountered in some of the holes. Deeper drilling is planned.



WILFRED C. JAMES

well known in university and law circles, has been appointed Manager of the Toronto Branch of The London & Western Trusts Company Limited.

Mr. James served overseas in the last war. Graduated in Arts from the University of Toronto, and Osgoode Hall in 1920, he practised law in Toronto from 1920 to 1932, when he became Director of Massey Hall and continued there until 1943. Mr. James was appointed Deputy-Administrator of Emergency Shelter for the Toronto area, and was largely responsible for the organization of that work. He resigned this position to become Manager of the Toronto Branch of the London & Western Trusts Company Limited.

Mr. James is a member of the Senate of the University of Toronto, Board of Governors of the Toronto Conservatory of Music, and Chairman of the Board of Regents of Victoria University. He is a member of the Board of Trade of the City of Toronto, and a member of long standing of Lambton Golf and Country Club. Mr. James is a Past President of the Alumni Federation of the University of Toronto, and also of the Canadian Club of Toronto.

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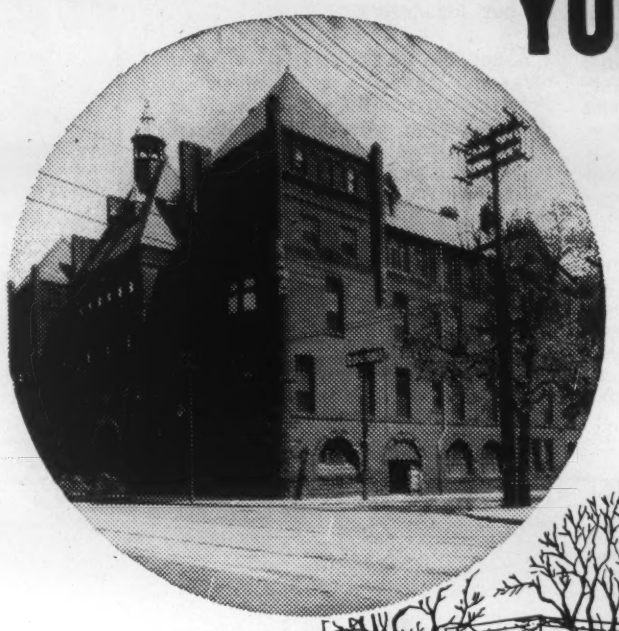

Overcrowding at this outmoded building, erected in 1892, creates a pressing need for more accommodation.

Photo of actual patient in the Hospital for Sick Children

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- Treated last year: Cot patients, 9,730; Out-patient treatments, 60,858.
- Research Work benefits whole of Canada and other countries.
- Over 3,000 problem cases admitted from outside of Toronto each year.
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Since 1875, hundreds of thousands of children have passed through its hands.

Today, its beds are always filled, with many children awaiting admittance. More beds are needed, more room for staff and research workers, more extensive laboratory equipment.

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Half the cost of the new 600-bed hospital building with thoroughly modern facilities and equipment is being met by public authorities. From YOU, and other compassionate people, must come the rest.

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